THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year (52 issues)........$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.---NO. 4. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy........5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)........25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year)........$10 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1870.

Our Naval Weakness.

The Secretary of the Navy is hard at work on his report, which he expects to have ready in a few days. So far as the general naval force is concerned, it remains in much the same condition as last year, being somewhat reduced, if anything, in accordance with the desires of Congress. Particular attention will be called to the inadequacy of the naval force at European and Asiatic stations, in view of the European complications, and the hostile attitude of China and Japan. It will be shown that this country is scantily represented, and its commercial interests weakly protected by a force of seventeen vessels, carrying but 185 guns. On 15,000,000 miles of navigable waters, over which American commerce courses, there are stationed but three vessels, mounting only 350 guns of war all told, and having a tonnage of only 40,000. Cruising on the same seas, and with duties not more various, England has 191 ships of 328,000 tonnage. The position of the American service, it will be shown, is inferior to even third and fourth class European powers. The same defect in the efficiency as well as numbers of the naval force will be urged. The disadvantages of relying wholly on steamers for cruising vessels has been more generally felt the present year than ever before. The war steamers carry coal but for ten days' use, and the larger portion of their time is consumed in seeking new supplies. The uselessness of the monitor fleet, except for purposes of home and harbor defense, will be shown, as also how little they could be relied on even then when brought in contact with the common iron-clads of the European powers. The report will recommend the immediate building of a number of iron vessels of war, which will be able to properly represent the Government abroad and to protect its interests when called upon. This point will be strongly urged, in view of the present attitude of European affairs, and the possible benefits to the American carrying trade liable to arise therefrom. The report states that in the present condition of the navy, what commerce the country has is hardly protected, while in eastern waters the American flag has no respect save through diplomatic interference. Semi-barbarous nations, situated as far from us as are China and Japan, can have no idea of the power of this nation save through its vessels-of-war. The argument of force is the only one they can or will understand. The same is true to a great extent in Europe. People there have no visible manifestation of the power of the United States. What this Government accomplishes there is mainly through moral influences. In the event of war, or a sudden emergency calling for prompt action, our ships would be a clearly sacrificed or obliged to find safety in neutral ports. The general disturbed condition of Europe should to a great extent give the carrying trade of the world to American vessels, could that commerce be given the proper protection which its importance demands. The country may raise an army by proclamation in a few weeks, but it requires years to build up an efficient navy—such an one as the the wants of this country abroad and at home prospectively require.

With regard to matters on this continent, the report will show that the inefficiency of the navy has an important connection. This Government cannot exert its proper influence in the countries and islands that surround us without being in better condition on the seas. Spain is much better prepared in this respect than the United States. We are in no condition to enforce a policy or treaty with any of the outlying islands, not but that men enough would be raised, but the means of transportation would not be forthcoming. The Secretary will again urge that the restriction to eight thousand men in this branch of the service be withdrawn, and that at least twelve thousand be established as the number. This will have the effect to increase the number of ships in commission in order to afford them employment; also, that lines of ocean going steamers be established conveying our own flag, which could always be available to the Government in time of need.

The report will discuss that portion of international law which concerns those waters which are peculiarly American, and on which the great bulk of American commerce is transacted. This, the Irish sea and such local waters gives the complete jurisdiction thereof to the Government, but a marine league restriction of jurisdiction, applies strictly to the Gulf of Mexico, whose commerce is almost wholly American, much to the inconvenience of shippers; and not only that, but all of the immense volume of commerce which flows from the Atlantic States to the Gulf of Mexico is obliged to pass through Craten, over which Spain has jurisdiction.

Report of the Register of the Treasury.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, submitted his report to the Secretary yesterday. He opens with an account of the organization of the office, and says: "It is a subject of regret that the uncertain tenure by which subordinates hold their positions in these offices tends to deprive the Government of the services of the most efficient clerks, who are often induced to accept positions in other pursuits which promise more certain employment. These defects seem to be inherent in our system of civil service as heretofore practiced, but we will indulge the hope that Congress will devise a more perfect system." In the course of the year, 311 caveats have been filed against bonds lost or stolen. The Register thinks the present checks of prepared paper, tinting and ruling blank space for the names of payee, [illegible] effectual safeguard against frauds from alteration. The bonds registered during the year were $229,010,970, being an excess over last year of $109,802,810. The direct issue was $5,402,200; registered bonds exchanged for coupons, $67,981,450, an excess over last year of $30,581,750. There are now fifteen distinct classes of issues and fifty thousand holders of registered bonds.

The present condition of our merchant marine is much the same as it reached in 1862. Upon the general subject the Register says: "But the chief cause of the decadence of American shipping is the supercedure of sailing vessels by steam and the substitution of iron for wood. While we have inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, and unsurpassed facilities for building iron ships, we have no single establishment which can compare with the great works of England and Scotland." The admission of foreign built vessels to the privileges of the American register would tend to crush out for an indefinite period all attempts at iron-ship building in this country, and to denationalize our merchant marine in the interests of our most formidable rival upon the ocean. It is to be hoped that such means will be adopted as shall tend to place at least one-half our shipping engaged in the foreign trade under the American flag.

Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, has finished his report. Owing to the division of the bureau, his duties this year have been almost entirely connected with the accounts. The cost of collecting the customs has increased slightly. There may a very small deficiency in the appropriation, though the probabilities are that none will be made necessary. The frauds upon customs, though not noticed in the report, are, according to the Commissioner, no greater than last year. He thinks the cost of collecting the customs might easily be reduced from ten to twelve per cent.

Special Dispatch to Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 20, 1870.

Transportation of Goods in Bond.

It is regarded as certain at the Treasury Department that the Secretary will recommend a change in the law for the transportation of imported merchandise in bond to Western points. As yet there have been no applications for such shipments on the part of prominent merchants, and but one road has filed the necessary formal application for bonding, though two have presented informal requests. No steamboat lines have applied. The Camden and Amboy filed its papers yesterday, but no lines have applied which, taken together would reach any prominent Western port. The strong objection made by the various companies is that heavy bonds are required, and that no other goods can be carried on the same cars or on the departments set apart for the purpose in steamers; and when there is only half a load the expense of transportation is the same as for a free one. It is believed at the Treasury that it would be better to have most of the inspection and appraisement done at the East, so as not to require so large a number of officers at the posts of delivery at the high rate provided for in the bill.

An Interesting Case

Under the Fourteenth Amendment came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, involving legal questions of a peculiar nature. The complainant, a Virginian, filed a bill to procure a decree setting aside a deed of trust executed in 1855 to defendant for negro slaves then valued at 9,300, for which the latter was to pay six per cent. per annum during the life time of the former, and after her death to pay the principal of the debt in installments of one, two and three years each. The slaves were taken to Mississippi, and by the laws of the United States, as also of that State, were emancipated in 1861. Complainants' counsel set up that said slaves having been emancipated by the Fourteenth amendment, the deed of trust could not now be enforced; that the Constitutional amendment had so stamped the taint of illegality on the institution that no court would now enforce any rights growing out of it. The respondent argued that the contract was legal in 1855, and slavery having since been destroyed by the sovereign power, the loss must fall on the vendee of the slaves, and not on the vendor. The case is still under advisement. A case involving the same principles, which came in to the Maryland Court of Appeal, from Howard county, in that State, a short time since, decided that contracts of the above character could not be enforced.

Frielhard's Appointment Ratified.

Both the State Department and Viscomte Frielhard have received official notice that the Provisional French Government at Tours has ratified the selection made by the late Emperor, and that the credentials of M. Frielhard as Minister of the French Republic to the United States are on their way to Washington. M. Berthemy has as yet received no notice of any action having been taken upon his appointment as Minister to Belgium.

HORRIBLE.

A Whole Family, Numbering Five Persons Brutally Murdered—The Cabin Fired and Burned to the Ground, With the Bodies of the Victims—Whisky the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The most horrible murder of a whole family, numbering five persons, was committed near Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Washington county, last Saturday. The particulars, as related by special dispatches to our papers, are as follows. John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, miners working in the neighborhood, went to Potosi on Saturday to sell minerals. They drank freely in the town, and while returning home called at the cabin of David Lapine, a French creole, residing a mile and a half north of Potosi. While there a difficulty arose between Armstrong and Jolly and a sister of Mrs. Lapine. Mr. Lapine interfered to quiet the disturbance, when Jolly drew a revolver and shot the old man four times, killing him instantly. Jolly then turned upon Mrs. Lapine, who had endeavored to prevent the killing of her husband, knocked her down with his fist, and then shot and killed her. Armstrong, in the meantime, had procured an axe, with which he knocked down Mrs. Lapine's sister, and then completely severed the heads of all from their bodies. The two children were also murdered. The men then fired the cabin and burned it to the ground with the bodies of the butchered people in it. The murderers then fled, and have not yet been captured, but officers and a large posse of citizens are in pursuit, and their arrest is regarded as certain.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Threatened Disruption of the English Cabinet—Gortschakoff Willing to Withdraw His Note.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 21.—Lord Chancellor Hatherly has formally notified his colleagues and the Cabinet that he will resign his office should the Government declare war against Russia. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same. The city is full of rumors.

Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and he will submit Russia's claim to the decision of a Congress.

War Inevitable.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Independance Belge* expresses the fear that war is inevitable, and that all the great powers will have armies in the field before January.

The *Post* denies that Italy refused to join England and Austria in opposition to Russia's pretensions.

War Feeling in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—The *Borsen Zitung* says: Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian Empire.

Excitement in Vienna.

VIENNA, November 21.—The excitement concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the naval support at least of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

PRAGUE, November 21.—The *Politik* says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathize with Russia.

Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, November 21.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, of the 17th, says: The anti-Prussian organs here declare that after subduing France, Prussia will annex all the German speaking people under Russian rule, and in order to make herself a great maritime power, Prussia will also annex Holland. These views have been presented strongly to the Czar, who persists in declaring that King William will always remain his friend and ally.

Pacific Relations with the United States Courted—Russia's Iron-Clads.

LONDON, November 21.—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* urges the envoy of Great Britain to insure pacific relations with America in the present crisis.

It is reported that Russia has fifty iron-clad monitors at Nickolaief, drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened, and are represented as impregnable.

The Levant *Herald*, of the 9th, says it has reason to believe that the Porte has ordered the military reserves to be called into service. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople.

The Danger of a Rupture Abating.

LONDON, November 21.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin, this date, telegraphs as follows: The British and Russian Ministers both say that the danger of a rupture is abating.

Leaves of Absence Cancelled.

LONDON, November 21, Midnight.—All leaves of absence to the Guards have been cancelled, and orders have been issued to them to prepare for active service.

Secret Alliance Between Russia and Prussia.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 21.—I have undoubted information, which I will be able to substantiate by evidence in a few days, of a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, made before the war between Prussia and France. The fact that after the treaty of Paris in 1856 a supplemental secret treaty was made between England, France and Austria, by which those powers bound themselves to regard any infraction of the treat of Paris by Russia a *casus belli*, and to act aggressively with Turkey in such an event, is regarded as seriously compromising England and as freeing Russia from all obligations to respect the latter treaty. The eighth article of the treaty, which provides that no signatory power shall declare war in the event of an actual or supposed infraction of the treaty, until after giving all the signers of the treaty an opportunity to inquire into the case, to endeavor a settlement by mediation. The secret treaty immediately afterwards entered into by England, France and Austria, is regarded as a violation of this article, and as implying treachery and bad faith towards the other signators. Great apprehension is expressed in England that if war with Russia ensues, the United States, acting on the precedent set by England in the Alabama case, will cover the ocean with privateers under Russian letters.

The Answer to Odo Russell.

LONDON, November 21.—Odo Russell is expected to arrive to-morrow. He will be received with the greatest courtesy and politeness. I can tell you what answer he will get. It is as follows: "We are perfectly indifferent whether Russia reconstructs her fleet in the Black Sea, and restores Sebastopol to its former strength or not. We were the last power invited to join in the conference and take part in the treaty of 1856, which we thought, at the time, too hard upon Russia. You did not attach much importance to our opinion then, and we felt ourselves out in the cold. Now, we shall not interfere any way with Russia for renouncing her adhesion to the terms of the treaty. So many treaties have been annulled since 1856, and you have not stood in the way of their abrogation, that we shall remain neutral, and shall be very happy to sell you or Russia as many guns as you may want, having a large stock of Chassepots and rifled bronze field pieces on hand. Meanwhile, we have a good deal to do with these troublesome French who will not understand that they are beaten. A thousand pardons. Good morning. Accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration," &c.

The Answer of the Porte to the Russian Note.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Vienna, on the 21st inst, telegraphs as follows: General Ignatieff met Halim Pasha at Constantinople to-day. The answer of the Porte to the Russian note will be sent immediately. The Russian answer to the Vienna note is expected by the 23d inst. The Austrian journals to-day have a more peaceful tone.

Private dispatches from Constantinople of November 20th say that the negotiations between the Porte and the Russian Ambassador are being zealously pushed, but an understanding seems impossible. The Vienna papers, nevertheless, believe that war can be avoided. The Levant *Herald* says the Porte is calling in his reserves, that Krupp cannon are expected in Kronstadt, and that several Cossack regiments have arrived in Kio and also two regiments of infantry.

American Iron Clads for the Black Sea.

LONDON, November 22.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 21st: Russia is endeavoring to prove to the great powers that there is no foundation in the rumor that she bought or intends buying American iron-clads for the Black Sea. Her language is pacific.

Prussia, in replying to Odo Russell, is expected to advocate an amicable arrangement of the Eastern question.

Earl Russell Approves of Granville's Dispatch.

LONDON, November 22.—Earl Russell writes to the *Times* to-day approving Earl Granville's firm and unanswerable dispatch, and urging that more authority, if necessary, be conferred upon the Crown to call out the militia. He considers that an appeal for the emergency exists, when the Minister of a great power assumes the right to abrogate a treaty binding seven of the chief States of Europe. He points out a large number of Russian troops moving to the frontier of Turkey, and suggests that a hundred thousand militia, in addition to the militia reserve, be called out.

Earl Shaftesbury writes to the *Times* advocating, conjointly with other powers, the reconsideration of the treaty.

Bismarck's Influence on the Wane.

NEW YORK, November 21.—An apparently well informed London correspondent, in a letter regarding the approaching general war and the causes which led to it, states that the influence of Bismarck in the councils of Prussia has greatly declined. He attributes this to the reason that peace was not made immediately after the fall of Sedan. Bismarck desired earnestly to end the war then, but the King and Princes were obstinately bent on capturing Paris.

Paris Willing to Surrender.

Private dispatches purporting to come from London report that the Paris garrison is willing to surrender if satisfactory terms be granted. The internal dissensions of the French are growing so strong that they can hardly be held in check. It is stated that Trochu has abandoned all hope of relief, and believes that capitulation would be a measure of humanity.

The *Tribune* says that "the Prussian army before Paris seems relieved of the danger that threatened it, as the only French army that has shown any energy or initiative has proved too weak to relieve the beleaguered city. It is Paris alone that must make defense of Paris."

A special dispatch says the German armies in France now number 750,000 men, a large part of them recruits.

The French journals received here declare that the German forces are weaker now than ever before, and that the German people demand more and more peace and mercy for the new republic, and that there is no prospective end to the terrible struggle.

A dispatch says George Francis Train has been again arrested by the agents of the Provisional Government, and is now in jail at Lyons.

French Prizes—Naval Engagement.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The steamer North America, from Rio Janeiro, has brought the following: The question pending for some time in regard to the prizes Lucil and Concordia, left by the French gunboat Hamelin to discharge neutral cargoes, has been settled, after a good deal of diplomatic discussion, by the government raising the embargo and permitting the Brazil to take them to sea, but protesting, however, against the demands of the French Charge d'Affaires, and forbidding the entry of the Hamelin into Brazilian neutral waters by leaving prizes over twenty-four hours, and by engaging prize crews within the port.

The German Consul at Rio Grande del Sul telegraphed the German Consul at Rio that a private letter from the commander of the Chery reports that a naval engagement has taken place between a Prussian frigate and two French gunboats, in which the Prussians came off victorious.

For Additional Telegraph See Second Page.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending November 15, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 109,196—Miter box; Justin Devoge, Meadville.

No. 109,209—Dry gas meter; George Lavon and Samuel H. Goldthorpe, Pittsburgh.

No. 109,230—Clothes pounder; James W. Norton, Pioneer.

No. 109,279—Washing machine; Horace Warner, Ridgeway.

No. 109,285—Rotary puddling furnace; Enoch Wood, Pittsburgh.

No. 109,330—Plow; Osman Osborn, Erie.

No. 109,354—Machine for separating magnetic iron ores from other substances; John T. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 109,[illegible]—Furnace and process for treating iron and other ores; John T. Smith, Pittsburgh.

FREE TRADE REPUBLICANS.

What They are Doing, What They Design to Do, and How the Democrats Expect to Use Them.

The Free Trade movement of the Chicago *Tribune* for a reorganization of parties with reference to that question, is attracting considerable attention. The Philadelphia *Press* in denouncing it, took occasion to add to the *Tribune's* statement that Senator Trumbull is to lead the new coalition and become its candidate for the presidency, and that the *Tribune* is partly owned by Trumbull and is his organ, and now adopts the policy foreshadowed, it is thought, by the Senator in a speech at Springfield, Ill., in the late campaign.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S STATEMENT.

A New York *Herald* correspondent has interviewed Senator Trumbull at Washington. The Senator regarded the talk of him as candidate for a new party as a heavy but a harmless joke. He says he has not money enough to spare to own an interest in the Chicago *Tribune*, and avers that he knows nothing about his being engaged in a conspiracy to break up the Republican party. As to the way the Administration is regarded out West, he says: "It is much the same as everywhere else. The administration excites no enthusiasm. The feeling is negative, if it is anything; but President Grant collects the revenue and reduces the debt, and this is what the people want. We are going along very well in that regard. We get every month the tangible figures, showing how our debt is being diminished, and that makes the best exhibit an administration can show.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Senator Wilson has been interviewing the President upon this question. Gen. Grant did not seem to attach much importance to the course of the *Tribune*. For years past, he said, that paper had been to all intents and purposes, with the opposition. Its coming out formally against the Republican party, and in favor of a new organization, did not surprise him. He had been looking for that for some time past, and he was glad it had concluded to sail under its true colors. Since the paper came under its present management, it had sought by every means to demoralize the Republican party of the Northwest. He did not believe it had much influence in Republican circles, and one of the strongest evidences of this was the defeat of Hon. John Wentworth for Congress at the recent election. Wentworth was the bolting Republican candidate, and was supported by the *Tribune* against Farwell, the regular nominee, who was elected.

A FREE TRADE MEETING.

A special dispatch from New York to the Chicago *Times*, Democratic, says that an important political gathering was to be held in that city, yesterday, probably at the house of Mr. Mahlon Sands, President of the Free Trade League. Among the fifty or sixty gentlemen expected to be present are ex-Commissioner David A. Wells, Frank Blair, Horace White, the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*; John Quincy Adams, Henry Brooks Adams, B. Gratz Brown, General John A. Logan, David Dudley Field, William C. Bryant, of the New York *Evening Post*, Manton Marble, of the New York *World*, and a number of others equally noted. The object of this meeting is to form an alliance, if possible, between the Revenue Reform Republicans and the Democratic party. It is now settled, or assumed to be, that the Democrats with Reformers, so-called, will have a majority of twenty-five or thirty in the next House of Representatives, and the proposition, as at present discussed, is to make General Logan candidate for speaker, with the understanding that he will, if elected, give the committees, especially the Committee of Ways and Means, a free trade complexion. If this combination succeeds, Schenck will fail in the contest for his seat. It is further said that Logan has presidential aspirations, and would not object to be the free-trade candidate. The name of B. Gratz Brown is also mentioned in the same connection. General Cox, also, has been canvassed as a Presidential aspirant. This is not a Democratic movement, for the arrangement is for the revenue reform Republicans to supply the candidates, and the Democrats the voters. The local Democratic leaders take no stock in this combination, as they propose to stand by John T. Hoffman and clean party ticket. This party the *World* is trying to checkmate, by insisting that the Democrats throughout the country shall follow the lead of the party in New York.

FREE TRADERS DISCONCERTED.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a New York letter dated Tuesday that says: "The *Evening Post* this afternoon has a significant article combatting the proposition of the Chicago *Tribune*, that in order to make free trade a success, it is necessary to fuse with the Democracy. The *Post* thinks the latter are not so well educated in the principles of revenue reform as the Republicans, and hence, it contends, the country has more to hope from the Republicans than the Democrats. Hence, it is going to stand by its own organization and resist fusion. I wrote you just after the election last week that an informal conference of Democratic and Republican merchants, bankers and brokers, including not a few Congressmen elect, was held in the parlors of an up-town hotel to talk over the project of forming a great Revenue Reform party, on the basis of free trade. Though nothing was agreed upon, there was a sufficient concurrence of sentiment to justify the expectation of future progress. The *Post* article now would seem to be directed against this combination. Occupying the position of the leading anti Protection journal in this part of the country, its opposition was not anticipated. In fact, this pronunciamento to-day may disconcert the whole movement and compel the *Free Traders* to fix up another programme that will work better.

CONSORTING WITH DEMOCRACY.

On Monday evening, by previous arrangement, the Democrats of St. Louis serenaded B. Gratz Brown, just elected Governor of Missouri as a Liberal Republican. Col Brown repeated frequently that he thanked the Democracy for his election, and said: "I recognize the fact that the Democratic party of the State of Missouri has done this thing. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.] It has elevated itself upon a higher platform than it ever occupied before; it has gone for the rights of *all* men, and in so doing it has made an initiative for the future that will go through all the States of this Union. [Great applause.] It has cut itself loose from the formalities and obstructions of the past, and has made a platform upon which the young men of this nation can stand. [Applause.] A platform where they can stand disembarrassed of all the antecedents that have gone before them, disembarrassed of all that retinue of party machinery that has kept them down heretofore, and where they can move forward in the spirit and in the light of a pure Democracy, advancing to the conquest of the future. [Loud applause.]

Fellow-citizens, so far as this question concerns our own State, I desire to say to you that I recognize this as the triumph of new ideas—[A voice: "That's the idea"] that I recognize this as the initiation of a reconstruction of our State from its bottom upward, ["Good," "good," and applause.] I recognize it as indicative of a new convention to recognize our fundamental law ["Good," and applause]; and accepting it in that light, I wish you all good cheer in the future, hoping and trusting only, in addition to that, that the lesson which has been taught by this election to the nation at large will be received and accepted; and that the national Representatives who have been sent from the Western country, when they understand the force and significance of your voice, will understand that it is proper for them to coalesce and combine and consort with anybody and everybody that will reduce to a nearer approximation of justice and truth that immense tax which is now levied upon us under the false and fraudulent guise of a revenue tariff. [Loud and continued applause. "That's what we want!" "That's Democracy!" "That suits us."]

MISSOURI AGAINST PROTECTION.

The *Democrat*, long the great Republican paper of Missouri, says of "Missouri on the Tariff" that Gratz Brown's supporters "did not evade this issue, though regarding another as of still more immediate interest. In their platform they announced in the plainest language their hostility to every form of tariff for the benefit or protection of special interests; in the press they constantly presented to the people the evil and injustice of such taxation, and their speakers, Gratz Brown himself most prominently among them, denounced the protective system as only a modified or partial slavery. Under these circumstances, we have a right to claim that the defeat of McClurg is a verdict of the people upon the question of tariff.

* * * * * * *

The franchise question is now out of the way. From thirty to fifty thousand men, hitherto excluded from suffrage, will vote hereafter, almost to a man, against protection and every other form of robbery—whether of earnings or of ballots. When the tariff question comes before the people of this State disentangled from all others, we shall carry every district for revenue reform, and shall have not less than one hundred thousand majority in the State. Mark that, monopolists!

INSURGENT REPUBLICANS MUST BE DEMOCRATS.

The *Republican*, the great Democratic paper of the State, predicts that the Missouri canvass of 1870 is to be, with some slight differences, the national canvass of 1872. President Grant, or some one else who represents the tariff ideas of New England and Pennsylvania, continued disfranchisement at the South, and the right of Federal interference in the domestic affairs of the States, will be the leader of the regular Republican party; and another person who represents mortal opposition to all these bigoted measures, and demands free trade, the abrogation of personal disfranchisements, and the freedom of the States from administrative coercion, will lead the united Democracy and the insurgent Republicans under the same banner. Whether that person shall be a Democrat or an insurgent Republican is a question whose decision at the proper time will in nowise impair the unity and cordiality of the combination. The Democracy of Missouri are as completely satisfied with the triumph of B. Gratz Brown as if he were an avowed Democrat; and it is certain that the insurgent Republicans of 1872 will have quite as good reason to be satisfied with a Democratic leader under whom to fight the Presidential battle of that year. Mr. Brown's success has given him no little importance in connection with the movement in Missouri, and it is not beyond the limit of probabilities that the Democracy of Missouri may have something to demand for him in 1872. Mr. Brown is no mere "revenue reformer;" he is a free trader.

* * * * * * *

Some of the Republicans who are abandoning their old party endeavor to comfort themselves with the idea that both the present parties must break to pieces, and that fragments from both wrecks will unite to form a great new party. But this is an error. Because the Radical party is breaking up is no reason why the Democratic party should imitate its example; on the contrary, the death of its antagonist will make it stronger and more coherent than ever.

A SIGNIFICANT HEAD LINE.

The St. Louis *Times*, also Democratic, but refusing to aid Brown during the campaign, prefaces its report of his speech with the head line, "He Plants himself Squarely on the Democratic Platform."

A Salt Lake telegram of yesterday says: Whilst some few militia of the third regiment were assembled to-day for the purpose of giving a reception to their martial band, who had just received a new set of instruments, the United States Marshal arrested half a dozen officers at the instance of Governor Vaughan, for violation of the late Governor Shaffer's proclamation, and for rebellion against the United States according to the act of 1862.

A MYSTERY.

Supposed Murder on Wylie Street.

Death of the Unknown Man Found Saturday Evening—No Clue as to His Identity—The Matter as Much a Mystery as the Boyd's Hill Murder—Investigation by the Coroner—The Testimony—Several Parties Arrested as Witnesses—A Further Investigation to be Made To-day.

An item was published in the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, to the effect that the body of a man had been found at the foot of an embankment near the head of Wylie street, in a bruised condition, and was lying at the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second street, in a dying condition. He lingered in a sort of stupor until about one o'clock yesterday, when he expired. The investigation by the Coroner, yesterday, and other circumstances which have come to light, lead to grave suspicions that a most mysterious murder has been committed. No clue as to who the deceased is, has yet been obtained, and there was a great deal of excitement in the city last evening in regard to the matter.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES

of the mysterious affair, so far as they can be ascertained, are about as follows: Saturday evening between eight and nine o'clock the attention of the police was called to a man who was lying in an insensible condition at the foot of an embankment on Wylie street, between Arthurs and Tannehill streets. They found the man badly bruised, and his breath smelled strongly of liquor. A wagon was procured and the man taken to the lock-up and left in a cell until Sunday morning, at which time Dr. Murdoch was called and found that the man was in a critical condition. A severe wound was found near the right eye, and the physician thought that the man had probably been drugged. The poor man was yet in a stupor and unable to give any account of himself, and was sent to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he lingered between life and death until one o'clock yesterday. He had in his possession a galvanized watch and a pocket knife, which were retained at the Mayor's office, and will be handed over to the Coroner to-day. No paper or anything that will furnish a clue as to who the man is has yet been found. No one in the locality where the body was discovered appears to know anything about the man. The testimony taken before the Coroner yesterday gives ground for suspicions of foul play.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner West yesterday afternoon empaneled a jury, and proceeded to the Homeopathic Hospital, where the following testimony was taken:

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER M'MULLIN.

Hugh McMullin, sworn—Am a policeman; my beat is around the new basin; Saturday evening I was at Mr. Berg's corner, and a colored man came around and told me a man was lying dead on Wylie street, between Arthurs and Tannehill, about half way between the two streets; I called my partner and we went down to see the man; he was bleeding at the head, and you could feel the blood on his coat; my partner went after a wagon to bring him to the office; I sent another man after a candle, and we examined him and found he was hurt; I have seen the man, but I cannot place him; we came around Sunday in the forenoon and looked at the hill, and it looked as if he might have been

THROWN OVER THE SLOPE.

The colored man told me he saw some one on the side of the hill Sunday. It is a bluff about fifteen feet high with a little slope. He was lying at the foot of the bluff. There were tracks of blood in the streets. This was between eight and nine o'clock. I know the colored man but forget his name. I do not know that there was any fight in that vicinity at that time. The house was at the top of the hill and the man was lying below it. I know from general reports that the house is a very hard one. They are colored people. Melinda Lucas and Cal Black are among the occupants of the house. No one appeared to know anything about it. This colored man said he saw a man go up the hill, and when he got up, did not see him any more. This colored man did not live there. About eight o'clock I was around towards the fair, and it was between eight and nine o'clock when I got around where the man was. He could not speak when we took him up. We shook him and tried to get him to speak Sunday morning, but still we could not. We found a watch and pocket-knife in his vest pocket when we got to the office. Two handkerchiefs, an inlaid snuff box and a watch key were also found in his pocket. We have occasionally been called upon to attend to difficulties at the house near where the man was found.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CHALFIN.

James Chalfin, sworn—I am a policeman; went with officer McMullin to this place; we were called around between eight and nine o'clock to Wylie street; this man was lying helpless there; we took hold of him and tried to raise him to his feet; found he was helpless and got a wagon from Mr. Calhoun; we were under the impression that he was drunk, because his breath smelled very strong of liquor; we made up our minds he was stupefied by drinking liquor and had become insensible; the next morning I did not see him; I am under the impression that this man was

THROWN OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

My impression of this is because this Melinda Lucas was so very particular about inquiring. She asked how he was, and we told her the man was dying. The character of the house is bad. We have been called around frequently to supposed disturbances. A short time ago the occupants of the house were arrested and sent to jail for thirty days. The house stands right on the top of the bank, which at that place I think is fifteen or twenty feet high. They go out along the bank as far as Arthur and go down the street that comes in from Webster avenue. There is no door opens from the house on the bank. The house immediately on the bank is occupied by white people. I do not know the man's name that lives there. I was called there once to stop a man who was quarreling with his wife, but I do not know whether the same man lives there now. The first man I saw I think was the colored man who called my attention to the matter. His name is Mahoney. When I went there there were two white men, one named Peter Grim, and they drew my attention to the man, and said he was all over blood. We examined him and found he was very much cut and bruised, and blood flowing. There is a pavement at the foot of the incline. There was a stone with a kind of sharp edge to it lying in the gutter near the curbstone.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. WILMOT.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—I am Lieutenant of the police and belong to the district where this occurred. I know nothing about the man. Mr. Chalfin came to me before nine o'clock on Saturday night to McCallum's stable and said he wanted a wagon to haul a man lying on Wylie street to the watch house.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF MELINDA LUCAS.

About an hour after Melinda Lucas came to me. I was then on the corner of Wylie and Federal street.

Said she, "Who is that man throwed over the bank?"

The following conversation ensued:

"What man is that?"

"That man they found on Wylie street."

"Was he thrown over the bank?"

"I was coming down, and saw a man lying there."

Said I, "He is not going to die."

Said she, "I am glad of that;" and she seemed very much elated over what I told her.

The face of the deceased appears to be familiar to me, but I cannot place him. I do not know the name of the white family on the bluff. I was called into Melinda Lucas's about three weeks ago by a man who said he had been robbed of $100, and found Melinda Lucas, Bird Catlin, Cal. Black and Mat. Gordon there. White persons frequent the house often. At the time I saw Mat. Gordon on the street she appeared to be very much excited. Some three or four years ago a man named Lucas was thrown over the bank near the same place—from the old drying house which was kept by the same parties. The place they live in now is a portion of the old drying house. I have no idea who the man is, but it appears to me that he used to be down about Virgin alley. The house kept by Melinda Lucas I would consider a public bawdy house of the worst character. There is not a tavern within a hundred and fifty yards of the house. The inquest adjourned until three o'clock.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Immediately after the inquest had adjourned, Drs. Murdoch and Arthurs made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and found that there was a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, probably caused by a blow or fall. There was an effusion of about three and a half ounces of blood in the brain. The stomach was taken out, and it is likely that a chemical analysis of its contents will be made. The other vital organs were found to be in a very healthy condition, and the physicians were of the opinion that deceased was not a dissipated man.

ARRESTS.

Coroner West had warrants issued for the arrest of a number of parties who frequented the house of Melinda Lucas, the inmates of which it is suspected know something about the matter. The officers in the evening about five o'clock visited the house of Melinda Lucas, which is situated a short distance from the bluff and is a rickety old frame structure. It is said to be one of the worst places of the kind in the city, and is frequented by both white and colored persons. The following parties, all colored, were arrested and placed in the lockup to await further developments and be held as witnesses until the hearing takes place at the Coroner's office at three o'clock to-day: Melinda Lucas, Caroline Black, Jennie Millitin, *alias* Sly, and Sarah Kleggate. A man named James Murray was also arrested.

Melinda Lucas is considered by the police as one of the shrewdest colored females in the city, and but little information about the matter can be obtained from her as she professes to all ignorance in regard to it. She says there were only two white men at her house that evening, and they were there during her absence. She alleges that her attention was first called to the matter by a colored man unknown to her who told that a dead man was lying at the foot of the hill, and at his request she got a candle from a neighbor, and went down to where he was lying, and that after that the police came along, and that is all that she knew about it. Melinda was born in Bath county, Va., and when a little girl found her way to this city where she was brought up by a lady residing on Penn street. She became a bad character and for several years past has kept a disreputable house, and is well known in police circles. The other girls are all well known characters and frequenters of her house. There does not appear to be any suspicion attaching to Murray. Late in the evening a well known colored character named Mat Gordon was arrested and locked up for a witness.

A STATEMENT BY MR HAUCH.

Mr. Hauch states that he and Alderman Floyd had been attending a primary meeting in one of the outer wards, and the same night of this occurrence, were passing down Wylie street about eight o'clock, when they heard a disturbance in the neighborhood of the supposed murder, and it sounded as though some persons were throwing stones and fighting; but they thought it was one of the ordinary disturbances that occur in that locality, and proceeded on without thinking much about the matter.

A son of Dr. Charlton, residing four miles from Nashville, was killed yesterday by a log rolling over him. He was fourteen years of age, and was playing with the log on the hillside.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Views of the Press of Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia Public Record.]

Politics is defined by the old dictionary-makers as the science of government. To-day the legitimate definition would be that it is the science of trickery, fraud, falsehood and deceit. In intellectual circles it has become practically a system of deception and sharp practice. While in the "moral world" it is the last refuge of scoundrelism.

Years ago, when such crimes against the people and free government were punished and properly rebuked, the men who resorted to the perjuries, false counting and "doctoring of returns," which are now so common among the professional gentlemen who make our "tickets" and manipulate all our politics—some of whom are received in decent society—would have been invited to "dance upon nothing," or at least to retire to very solitary and confined obscurity.

Success is regarded by the politicians of the present day as the only touchstone of merit; and with Machiavellian duplicity and skill all sorts of falsehood and deceptions are practiced to throw the odium of every wrong on those who assume an attitude of opposition to their schemes.

The truth is that corrupt professional politicians have become the bane of this country, and are the perpetual disturbers of its peace. The perpetual humiliations, gross wrongs and constant degradations to which the country is called upon to submit have become so great an evil that the people are everywhere calling for a reform in the system. This is the motive of the strong impetus that has been given all over the State to the timely movement of the Union League of this city in favor of a revision of the Constitution of the State, and the universally expressed wish that no taint of partisan politics should be allowed to enter into the composition of that convention, but that the best, the ablest and the purest men in the Commonwealth be elected, in the hope that some effective checks may be devised to destroy the widespread corruption and demoralization that now pervades almost all the avenues of public life.

There are good men of all parties; men who can rise above the petty prejudices and small ambitions of merely partisan success, and who will labor faithfully to promote the best interests of the State, and purify her halls of legislation. These are the men who should be selected to amend and modify the fundamental law of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania. The professional politicians who have no visible means of support, but who have become rich on the spoils of office and official plunder, should be notified to stand aside, for their services are not needed in so righteous a work.

[From the Washington Reporter.]

The proposition to call an early State Convention to remodel our Constitution meets with nearly universal favor. Our exchanges generally, as well as most of our leading minds, have expressed themselves decidedly in favor of the Convention. It is admitted on all hands that our Constitution needs revision, amendment, if not remodeling; the only question is how this shall be accomplished. Some favor the legislative plan as entailing less expense, and being less likely to produce grave changes, of which some people are awfully fearful. We have no fears in that direction. We are in favor of progress, no difference how many old customs or theories are destroyed by the innovation. We are willing to trust the Convention and the people. We think they both will act as discretely and as wisely as men acted in days of yore, and can be just as safely trusted.

Let us have a Convention composed of the best minds of the State, who will weigh with wisdom the whole matter of revision, and we will have an improved Constitution that the people will sustain at the polls, and which will be a blessing to the State.

[From the Hollidaysburg Register.]

The opinion appears to be becoming almost universal among persons of all parties that the next Legislature should make the necessary preparations for the calling of a Convention for the purpose of amending the State Constitution—as we have outgrown that adopted by the Convention of 1836 and 1837. Many questions to be incorporated have been proposed, among them a large number of Senators and Representatives, like in the State of Massachusetts, and which would prevent the log rolling and bribery that is too common at Harrisburg; the restraint or abolition of special legislation; a return to a judiciary appointed for life; the minority or cumulative system of voting; more restraints upon the power of corporations; the election of State Treasurer and other officers by the people; fixing the salary of the Legislature; making our Constitution conform to that of the United States, and many other necessary reforms. We trust that a convention may be called, and that the reforms mentioned above may be fairly considered and acted upon, and that a Constitution may be adopted in conformity with the spirit of progress and the age in which we live.

[Harrisburg Cor. Chambersburg Repository.]

The most important measure that will be before the Legislature this winter will be the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The people throughout the State are unanimously in favor of this measure. It has been ably advocated by the newspapers. There has been little opposition manifested to it yet, and I doubt very much if it will be openly opposed by any ring. Your readers may rest assured, however, that the movement has its enemies, who, by amendments to any bill which may be proposed, and by use of parliamentary tactics will endeavor to defeat it. This opposition will not come from the people, but from the corrupt men who have been enriching and advancing themselves by bribery and fraud. It will come from men who have debauched Legislature after Legislature, that they might obtain political preferment, and who could only obtain it in this way. But the friends of this measure are strong in ability and influence, and firmly believe that they will win. It is to be hoped that the day may soon arrive when the Pennsylvania Legislature will be as honest as it was in the days of our fathers. Let the people hasten this day by demanding a new Constitution.

[Harrisburg cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Governor Geary will strongly urge a convention in his annual message, and it is now well settled that the Democrats will give the measure a solid support in the Legislature. Cameron and his few followers stand alone as the element of opposition to reform, and he will exhaust himself to defeat the measure. If he cannot compass a square defeat he will fall in the last ditch in his effort to prevent special election in June next for the election of delegates, and in June, 1872, for the ratification.

Should the election be postponed until October next for delegates, and until October, 1872, for ratification, the Legislature to meet in January, 1873, to choose Cameron's successor in the Senate, would be elected under our present Constitution, and be but a continuation of the shameless venality that has ruled at Harrisburg heretofore. If a new Constitution goes into operation in time to affect the next Senatorial election, the corruptionists will be utterly overthrown, and will be politically unfriended and unlamented.

It is, therefore, a death struggle with the corruptionists to defeat the people in their effort for reform, but the advocates will be powerless to stem the tide that is surging against them. When the reform is successfully inaugurated in Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron will sojourn with his own people "as in a strange country," for he will be unknown and unfelt in the regenerated power of the State.

THE COST OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

A Compilation from One of the Tables that Will Accompany the Treasury Report.

The following is a correct exhibit of the total net receipts and expenditures of the Government of the United States from its organization, March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1870:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$2,774,990,887 66
Internal revenue	1,488,782,317 70
Direct tax	26,659,317 05
Public lands	189,324,825 40
Miscellaneous	198,373,498 58
Dividends	9,720,136 29
Premiums	159,118,950 34
Interest	485,224 45
Total net receipts	$4,847,394,642 37
Add gross amounts received from loans and Treasury notes	6,825,772,517 91
Total	$11,673,167,160 38
EXPENDITURES.	
Army	$3,926,888,822 61
Navy	816,229,310 16
Indians	122,616,573 33
Pensions	221,153,156 32
Miscellaneous	858,154,938 33
Premiums	43,098,739 63
Interest	1,046,827,786 17
Total net ordinary expenditures	$7,034,958,326 55
Add gross expenditures for redemption of loans and Treasury notes	4,457,930,869 86
Total	$11,492,889,193 41
Apparent balance with the Treasurer June 30, 1870	180,277,933 97
From this apparent balance must be deducted the following unavailable items in the hands of depositories credited;	
Treasurer	2,673,847 46
Deposited with the States	28,101,644 91
Total	$30,775,492 37
Leaving the actual net available balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870	149,502,471 60

American Iron Industry.

The report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association shows a wonderful growth of the iron industry of the country. Several of the Western States, which a few years ago were dependent upon other sources for their pig iron, are now practically self-sustaining. The total product of anthracite pig iron in the United States has grown from 519,211 tons in 1860 to 971,150 tons in 1869. The product of bituminous coal furnaces has increased with equal rapidity. It amounted to 553,341 tons in 1869, which was an increase of 63 per cent. over the product of 1868, of 74 per cent. over that of 1867, of 105 per cent. over that of 1866. In 1854 the product in this class was 54,485 tons, since which the annual average increase has been 54½ per cent. The production of charcoal iron in 1869 was 392,150 tons, viz: 38,000 in the New England States, 134,000 in the Middle States, 206,500 in the Western States, and 13,650 in the Southern States. In the Southern States a number of old charcoal furnaces that were out of blast when the war ended have recently been repaired and lighted. Three of these are in Alabama, which State is making a great effort to develop her mineral resources. The total product of pig iron of all kinds in the United States in 1869 was 1,916,641 tons, having been more than doubled in a period of four years. The production of railroad iron in 1869 reached 593,586 tons of 2,000 lbs each, against 189,818 tons in 1861. Of the product of rails for 1869, 9,650 tons were Bessemer steel. During 1869, we imported 345,000 tons, making, with the 593,586 tons manufactured here, a total consumption of 938,586 tons. Taking into consideration the growth of our railroad system, the requirements of the country for the coming five years will doubtless average over a million tons per annum. The product of rolling mills other than rails for 1869, was 612,420 tons, comprising 292,500 tons of bar and rod, 36,320 tons sheet, 68,000 tons plate, and 17,200 tons hoop iron, 145,400 tons spikes and nails, and 72,000 tons axles, &c. Of the same kind of manufactures we imported 120,795 tons; making a total consumption of rolled iron other than rails, in 1869, of 763,215 tons. Notwithstanding the substantial progress which the American iron industry is making, we thus continue to draw heavy supplies from Great Britain, the shipments thence to the United States in 1869 of all kinds reaching 526,154 tons. Of this quantity, 309,446 consisted of rails. Great Britain increased her exports of railroad iron to all parts last year to 53.5 per cent. Russia being the next best customer after the United States.—*New York Shipping List.*

CENTER CHURCH: THE OLD SECEDERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY!

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From a point on the Pan Handle Railway about half-way between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, the passing traveler beholds a pleasant knoll overlooking the busy village of Midway, on which is situated Center Chapel, a neat edifice erected by a congregation who are journeying to the Heavenly Jerusalem, over the route prescribed by the modest forms of the United Presbyterian Church. This sect is composed of two original bodies formerly designated as Seceders and Unionists, the histories of which are right glorious. They date their origin away back amid, or, perhaps, anterior to, the stirring scenes of the sixteenth century, since which they have borne a noble testimony for the truth, and have never failed to "contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." Their number, hereabouts, is large, and it is to the stern morality of their lives and their sublime devotion to sound doctrine, that the north part of Washington county is indebted for the lofty character she bears. From these

* * * * her grandeur springs
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.

But while there is much in the Seceder character to admire, it is admitted that, until recently, they were a peculiar people, cherishing notions very exclusive and narrow when compared with the broad, liberal tendency of the present day. And it may be remarked—first, that these pious people are very conservative of time honored usage. "Whereunto ye have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." At their Eucharistic Feast, for instance, they still formally dispense the token as in the olden time, and still bring into service the tables, just as their fathers did in Scotland. In the matter of praise, too, they are a little odd. They have no "organs loud or cymbals sounding high," and but seldom, if ever, employ professional choristers.

"Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise."

Moreover, they have not added a single psalm to their collection since the days of David, the entire membership being strictly confined to those old songs which, over 2,800 years ago, were sung by God's people in the valleys of Bethlehem, and to which, on the loftiest heights of Zion, the immortal bard of Judea so sweetly tuned his golden harp. To these old psalms, associated with so many sacred memories, and all "by inspiration given,"

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim."

But in this connection, it must be related, that it was once a matter of very grave debate in many congregations as to whether these songs should be sung without "lining;" many persons, (good people, too,) earnestly contending that it was contrary to Rouse, and that such things "ought not so to be."

But to pass on, it may be remarked, secondly, that these otherwise very clever neighbors are a little exclusive. When they spread the Sacramental Board, for instance, although they call it the "Lord's," they take special care to extend the table only for themselves.

Moreover, the time is within easy memory, when our pious friends deemed it a religious operation, to inflict punishment for the sin of "occasional hearing"; that is to say, the members, who, betimes, having no preaching at home were guilty of worshipping God with neighboring Christians, were immediately arraigned before the Kirk, and tried and condemned according to law.

Furthermore, it is a queer, but an undisputed chapter of ecclesiastical history, that for many years those pleasant and profitable opportunities for social reunion and patriotic prayer, the National and State Thanksgiving festivals, were at a very low discount in most Seceder circles, on the ground that the Church being spiritual, should be kept entirely "separate" from the world and its rulers.

Further, it is a fact, which, though strange is nevertheless plainly written up in the same history,—that the glorious and ever blessed Sabbath school, the very nursery of the church in the present day, was, for a time, quite strenuously opposed by many of the fathers of this particular Israel.

There are some other matters, in which these people were peculiar, but these remarks are already too extended, and hence we close in the language with which a most excellent ministerial friend of this persuasion, long since gone to heaven, was accustomed to close his usual hour-and-a-quarter service, viz: "Brethren, we will not insist."

It may be added, however, that time is making great changes; many of the former distinctive peculiarities are fading away, and the United Body, into which the Associate and the Associate Reformed are now merged, is an active, "wide-awake" institution, which hangs its banner on the outer wall. Until they can see their way clear, to blend their destiny with the Presbyterian school, (which, in this liberal day when Frothingham puts Heaven in such easy reach, and Beecher abolishes Hell altogether, is certainly "blue" enough,) we have only to say of our most excellent friends and their church organization—*Esto Perpetua!* Hereabouts, they have regular, well organized and efficient Sabbath Schools and other modern appliances; and, although their clergy still talk a little against Masonry and some other benevolent societies, yet it is but right, to give the body at large the proper credit, by saying, that, some of their very best members run the "Loyal League," and have the highest standing in the "Grand Army of the Republic." But, perhaps, among the most live and liberal of their churches, is the organization whose name heads this article, and whose progressive people have united with their Presbyterian neighbors in instituting a course of public lectures of high character. The first was delivered by that genial gentleman and silver tongued orator, the Rev. W. M. Ferguson, of Washington, Ohio, whose telling hits and polished periods, eclipsed anything in the literary line which has occurred here these very many years; and the sole object in commencing this letter was to make an announcement (which has been well nigh defeated by the length of the introduction,) that the second lecture of the course, will be delivered at Center, on the evening of 29th instant, by the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, of the U. P. Church, of Allegheny, Pa. The subject has not been announced, but from the reputation of the speaker, a rare treat is expected.

J. M. C.

SPECIMEN EXAMINATIONS.

The Way Some Washington Offices Practiced Civil Service Reform.

General H. V. N. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is careful in his statements, and faith can be put in the following, from a recent letter from him:

The fact is that under the old law prescribing an examination for all candidates there had been an earnest attempt to introduce the chief feature of a civil service reform into the Interior Department. There was no sham about it. Its character was well understood here. All knew that it was no child's play, but the thorough, dignified thing which a Government has the right to require of those who are intrusted with its business. The attempt was not made in the other departments. This is as well understood as that it was made by Secretary Cox. In the other departments the old methods were continued. The chief use made of the machinery of examinations was to keep those out who were not wanted for the places. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in most of the bureaus outside of the Interior a designation for appointments has been equivalent to an appointment.

In view of an official statement, printed yesterday throughout the country, that all the departments were equally active with the Interior in the matter of civil service reform, a few instances, collected in a few hours, will be to the point, and possibly not without interest. They can all be relied upon as actual instances.

Mr. A. was examined a short time since, with a view of placing him in charge of the stationery in one of the departments. Upon examination he could not tell the number of sheets in a quire, or the number of quires in a ream. To ascertain whether he had a common knowledge of grammar, several simple sentences were given him to correct, among them this: "The soldier were happy." Underneath the candidate wrote: "I see no objection." He was appointed.

Mr. B. received the usual notice from a department that he had been designated for appointment, upon his passing a satisfactory examination. He waited patiently a few days expecting to receive an order to appear before the examiners. Instead of that, however, there came a formal notice, reading as follows: "Having passed a satisfactory examination, you are appointed a second class clerk.."

Mr. C. appeared before the examiners in another department, where the character of the civil service reform insisted upon there was set forth as follows.

Examiner—You come from New England, I see.

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Examiner—By what route?

Applicant—I came down from Boston by the Stonington line.

Examiner—That is a very comfortable line. If you commence work to-day your pay will begin.

He commenced.

A few weeks since a man was appointed to a place which, from its nature, sustains confidential relations to the White House. It was necessary to send a letter of acceptance. The man was so ignorant that not only was he unable to draw it up, but after a clerk had done this for him he failed five times to copy it without errors in spelling, and spoiled six sheets of paper before he had the five lines he had worked on in shape to send. The interests of a huge claim are understood to "back him," as the term is.

A chief clerk in one bureau was turned out of two in succession for general worthlessness and incompetency, and secured his present place because a set of politicians wanted him there, and actually made the head of the bureau promise when he was nominated that he would appoint this fellow, before they would agree not to prevent his confirmation. The man so taken into the service receives $2,000 salary.

A man forced into one of the departments by political influences has been loafing about the city for six weeks, without lifting his hand in that time to do a stroke of work, although men having business with the Government are here waiting for papers to pass his desk.

The chief clerk in one of the most important divisions, having a salary of $2,000, is wholly illiterate and generally ignorant. He was forced into place, and is kept there by an Eastern member of Congress. His duties require a man of average ability. Nearly the same was true a few months since of one of the bureaus. The chief clerk, though well able to read and write, was notoriously incompetent, and was forced in for political service.

A certain Senator has been trying for a year to force out one of the most competent men in the Patent Office merely because he wants the place for one of his own political domestics.

A member of the House came boldly to the Commissioner, and insisted that a most efficient clerk should be dismissed, to make room for a man who had done some work for the member. At the same time the latter acknowledged that the man he wanted displaced was faithful, honest and competent. The Commissioner refused, and ever since this small statesman has lost no opportunity to attack the Patent Office on the floor of the House.

These instances are fair indications of the tendency of the public service where it is allowed to become a political machine. Enough could be found by a very brief investigation to utterly disprove the assertion that all the departments were as earnest in the matter of civil service reform as the Interior has been. But the President can easily render them so.

Gen. Ottinger, W. G. Phillips, Chas. Livingston, Chas. Savage, Andrew Burt and James Finnemore, officers of the Mormon militia, were yesterday arrested by United States Marshal Patricks, at the instance of Governor Vaughn, for arming and drilling in violation of the proclamation of the late Gov. Shaffer, and engaged in rebellion against the United States under the law of Congress of 1862. Defendants appeared before Hon. C. M. Hawley, of the Supreme Court, and gave bail for their appearance this morning for an examination.

STATE NEWS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodruff, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York, will lecture in Washington on Wednesday evening next. His subject will be "From the Wilderness to Five Forks."

Wm. Burton, an Englishman by birth and one of the oldest citizens of Washington, died on Sunday last.

J. B. Hays, Esq., has purchased the *Beaver Valley Herald* from N. M. Wilson, and will hereafter conduct that journal.

A young fellow named Duffy got drunk in Scranton the other day, then boisterous, and received two pistol wounds in his scalp. When he got sober he said he had made a fool of himself, and received nothing more than he deserved.

The coal dealers at the different coke works at Connellsville and along the river to the Fayette works are demanding an increase from thirty-three to forty cents per ton.

David Karskadden, of Lock Haven, fell dead on the 10th inst.

A calf, or two calves, whichever it is, was born on the farm of Alexander Chambers, in Newton township, Bucks county, about a week ago. The fore part of the calf, from the middle of the body, is two distinct calves, with perfectly formed heads, ears, feet and legs. There was a round black spot on the left side of one head, and a corresponding black spot on the right side of the other head. From the middle of the body back, it is one well formed calf, except that there are two short tails a few inches apart. It was dead when first seen.

A letter from Danville, dated the 14th, says: A young lady named Ann Kerst, was killed this morning at Beaver's tunnel-head switch, connecting with the L. & B. R. R. Seven empty coal cars were being let down the switch which was a grade of three feet to the hundred, when the horse attached to the carriage in which she and another young lady were riding, became frightened and backed off the road, falling down the bank eight or ten feet to and upon the track just in front of the descending cars, which passed over and crushed the lady named and the horse, killing them instantly. The lady's companion escaped by jumping from the carriage before it went down the bank.

A new steam saw mill is being erected by the Moshanon Land and Lumber Company, at Osceola, Clearfield county, on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

A movement has been recently started in Wilkesbarre for the erection of a soldiers' monument there.

A new German Reformed church is to be dedicated in Williamsport on Sunday next.

The *Quaker City* is the name of a literary two-cent weekly just started in Philadelphia.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: Many predictions have been made that the coal mines in the Shenango Valley would exhaust in a few years. According to some estimates the supply of marketable coal which it would pay to ship to Erie and thence west, would not last longer than four or five years. New discoveries were made in the Mahoning Valley, but it has been said that the Shenango veins would soon be so far worked out that they would yield only enough to supply the furnaces in the Valley. Fearful of this some of the Shenango Valley operators have been turning their attention to the western fields and to some extent making shipments of Indiana coal, of an inferior quality, to Chicago and other western ports. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that new coal fields have been discovered in the Shenango valley. On Monday last a fine vein four feet in thickness was laid open on Ormsby & Co.'s, coal lands near Hermitage. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, fully as good as any soft coal now in market. All the indications are that the deposit will prove a valuable addition to the treasure of "black diamonds" which figure so largely in the commerce of our port.

A man named O'Donnell had his leg so badly crushed by a locomotive at Meadville on Tuesday that amputation was necessary.

Ex-Mayor Edwards, of Harrisburg, has taken charge of a night school in that city.

Coleman Campbell, of Coventryville, Chester county, whose leg was broken by the fall of a tree on Friday last, died on Monday from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a family.

Last Saturday J. C. Boyd, aged twenty-one, of McCall's Ferry, near York, while repairing a leak in a dam, was crushed to death by an embankment caving in.

Harry Jacobs, a Huntingdon boy, in attempting to climb a fence the other day, missed his footing and fell, his right leg being caught between the palings, and broken below the knee. After hanging about half an hour in that unpleasant position, he was released by a lady and his injuries properly dressed.

A little daughter, aged thirteen years, of Mr. Peter Brown, residing near Blairsville, fell into the fire a few days ago and was severely burned on one side of her face and one hand. She was holding an infant in her arms when a younger sister caused her to drop the baby, and when she stooped to pick it up she fainted and fell into the fire place, with the result stated. The outcries of the infant attracted an older sister to the scene in time to rescue the little unfortunate from a horrible death. She is now recovering.

There are only two prisoners in the Indiana county jail.

The talk of establishing gas and water works at Clearfield ended in—talk.

On the 7th instant Matthew Scott, of Boggs township, Clearfield county, fell from the top of a log building which he was engaged in tearing down, and sustained fatal injuries, dying two days afterwards.

Harrisburg has numerous vacant dwelling houses, for which tenants are desired.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: "We are compelled to state that we saw no less than twelve boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years old, on our streets on Saturday night in a drunken condition."

The Doylestown *Democrat* says that on last Monday, Mr. Elias Hall, sexton at the Southampton Baptist Church, and eighty years old, walked to Doylestown, eleven miles, took dinner, and walked home in the afternoon. He was but little fatigued. Last summer he led the field taking up wheat, and made a full hand.

A committee of temperance men waited on his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia Tuesday, and memorialized him to enforce the law against the selling of liquors on Sunday. It has never been lawful in Pennsylvania to traffic in intoxicating beverages on Sunday, yet law-brakers have followed their sinful trade with impunity.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport will devote the profits derived from their course of lectures this winter to the purchase of books for their new library.

Since the terrible conflagration in Tunkhannock, which destroyed nearly the whole town, the borough authorities have given orders that none but brick buildings shall be erected in the place of those burned.

A couple of Bedford county sportsmen recently shot fourteen tame turkeys, mistaking them for wild ones—so they said—and paid the owner thereof ten dollars damages.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has lately purchased about two thousand acres of coal lands at West Pittston, and it is reported that the main shops of the company are to be located there, and that Judge Packer proposes to found a city there. The company is already at work testing the coal measures and preparing to sink new shafts and develop the property.

The Methodists have just erected a church in Arch street, Philadelphia, which costs $200,000, and the ground $30,000 more.

The trial of Dr. J. W. Bechtel, of Harrisburg, for procuring an abortion upon Lillie Mason, and causing her death, a few weeks ago, takes place this week. Several of the witnesses in the case have mysteriously disappeared.

The *Patriot* thinks Harrisburg needs a city hospital and a lyceum.

Matilda Trimble, aged sixteen, has been arrested upon complaint of Henry Erckman, a farmer of Drumore township, Lancaster county, with whom she has been living, on a charge of having poisoned his wife. She procured strychnine and put it into Mrs. Erckman's drink, as she alleges, for the purpose of making her sick. Mrs. Erckman was seized with spasms after partaking of the potion, and now lies in a very precarious condition. A cat, to whom a portion of the poison was given, died almost instantly. The young criminal is now in jail.

The Allentown *Chronicle* furnishes the following: The collieries of the Lackawanna coal region, excepting those of individuals, are owned by the four great corporations: The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Delaware and Hudson; Pennsylvania Coal Company; Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western works fifteen collieries, embracing ten shafts and five slopes, from which they mined the past year 2,085,532 tons of coal. The Delaware and Hudson Company which has its headquarters at Scranton now owns eight breakers in the upper end of the region, embracing three shafts, three slopes, and eight drifts, and eight in the lower end of the valley below Pittston, working in all sixteen breakers. The amount of coal shipped by them during the past year was 2,131,506 tons. The works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, whose head office is at Dunmore, are principally located at Pittston, excepting the two shafts, two slopes and four drifts at Dunmore. Their annual shipments considerably exceed one million of tons, and with the addition of the new openings now in progress this amount will be greatly increased. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company has two shafts and one slope, the coal from which is principally consumed by the company at its iron works in Scranton.

A lecture asssciation has been formed in Waynesburg, Green county.

The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, have just purchased property on the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, paying therefor $100,000. The institution will hereafter be located at that place.

There are 1,381 firms, representing one hundred and eighty-three different branches of business, in Scranton.

There are now fifty thousand trout in the ponds at Williamsport, in all stages of growth. The ponds are six or eight in number, and would accomodate seventy-five thousand fish.

Hon. Joseph Casey, for a number of years President Judge of the Court of claims at Washington, having resignd his position, will soon resume the practice of law in Harrisburg.

Adelaide Murdoch, sister of the elocutionist, is soon to lecture in Philadelphia upon "Woman's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage."

The *Record and Courier*, Conneautville, is to make its appearance on the first of January, enlarged and improved, and with an entire new dress. A good sign.

Captain E. B. Campbell, of Sharon, had a bullet extracted from his thigh last week, which he received at the batte of Vicksburg, in 1863.

A fancier of game chickens in Uniontown has eighty specimens of different breeds, which cost him $460.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, among its BelleVernon items, has the following: A singular circumstance happened in the neighborhood of West Newton a few days ago. A Catholic priest was riding along the road, and was attacked by highwaymen, who demanded his "life or his money." As was very natural, the priest preferred handing over his money, which he did, along with his watch. When the highwaymen came to examine the watch, they found the name of the owner and his holy office engraved thereon, and immediately returned the money and watch to the owner, and he went on his way rejoicing.

Eggs are now considered a great luxury in Philadelphia, since the price has gone up to five cents a piece.

Mrs. Partington (Shillaber) declines to lecture in Reading.

A Connellsville jeweler hired a tramping "jour" named Smith, a few days ago. He has no faith in the Smith family, since his workman has departed, taking a large part of his stock of watches, jewelry, etc.

The Commissioners of Chester county have issued instructions to the Assessors, in making the tri-ennial assessment, to value all real estate and personal property at its full value. This is not done for the purpose of increasing taxation, but to come up to the requirements of the law, and make every species of taxable property bear equal proportions of tax. The tax rate is to be decreased in proportion as the valuation is raised.

It is rumored that a minstrel troupe is soon to be organized in Venango City.

The Crawford *Journal* says: Our canal has passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and in the future is to be operated under its supervision. W. W. Reed, Esq., of Erie, continues to be the General Superintendent, while Mr. H. H. Loverigde, of this place, remains in charge of the French Creek Feeder. What disposition the Railroad Company intend to make with regard to the canal we are not informed, but we suppose the investment pays, and hope it may be put in good repair and be operated for many years to come. The canal will be formally handed over to the new owners in a few days.

R. P. Derickson, formerly of Meadville, is among the members elect to the Illinois Legislature from Chicago.

A meeting will be held in Tyrone on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association.

A recent mysterious burglary in Harrisburg is explained by the confession of a young servant girl, who says she took silverware, clothing, &c., belonging to people in the house where she lived and threw them into the sewer. She gives as a reason for this action that she did not like the mistress of the house.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* says: Col. Wright and Judge Barnum recently received a patent from the State for Harvey's lake, which covers an area of some twelve hundred acres of land. Their purpose is to stock the lake with black bass; and a thousand will soon be put in as a commencement. If the demand for water by this borough should become such that this lake will be compelled to be brought into requisition, a water company will be formed and the water brought here through pipes which will be laid the twelve miles intervening, and as there is a great volume of water there and it lies one thousand feet above tide water and about four hundred feet above the level of this place, it will be an advantageous plan. But there seems to be some dissatisfaction at the lake with this arrangement, this granting a patent for that body of water which everybody has delighted to visit, and the residents thereabouts have been free to fish in and do with as they liked, and it is a question of doubt whether the above parties will be allowed to retain possession of it unmolested.

The heaviest blast ever known in Lancaster county took place in Kauffman's quarry, now being worked by John M. Fisher, a short distance from Columbia. The mass of stone moved is almost incredible. One immense boulder 36 feet long, 9 feet deep and 15 feet wide, supposed to weigh about 1,230 tons, was lifted from its place and thrown to a convenient spot for breaking and hauling off. Other stones of almost equal weight and dimensions were broken loose. The blast was made by John Dowhower, and is among the wonders of quarrying.

The people of Selinsgrove are erecting five school houses. Snyder county is taking great interest in the cause of education, which is not only commendable but praiseworthy.

The Freeburg *Courier* has been enlarged to a seven column paper, and otherwise improved.

We learn from the *Democrat* that the Boom Company of Lock Haven are increasing the capacity of the boom by running the piers from the island down to the dam, a distance of about a half mile, making an addition of fourteen piers, including the bridge pier. The capacity of the boom now, we are informed, is between 50,000,000 and 75,000,000 feet, according to the water. This addition will increase its capacity 15,000,000 feet. It is intended to use that portion of the addition from the bridge up for turning in the first run of logs in the spring or afterwards, and out of this they will be rafted below the bridge, which will be the log harbor.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Several capitalists from Lebanon and Cornwall are looking about this city for a suitable place for the erection of a furnace. The fact is becoming generally recognized among far-seeing business men that Harrisburg possesses facilities for manufacture of pig iron which are possessed by few cities in the country. Ore and coal are convenient, railroads are numerous, running north, south, east and west, and the indications are that our advantages in a manufacturing point of view will be still further increased.

Strangers need not go hungry in Scranton. There are in that city thirty-eight hotels, twenty-three private boarding houses and ten bakeries.

A married woman recently eloped from Pittston with a single man named Jenkins, who boarded in the family, and took with her a quantity of money belonging to her husband. Her better half soon after ascertained that the guilty pair were at Bethlehem. Upon obtaining the necessary papers for their arrest, he proceeded at once to that place where he found them registered as man and wife. He had them arrested and returned to Pittston, when he took his wife home, and her companion was committed to prison. After arriving at home, the woman informed her husband that she had ceased to love him, and that all her affections were centered on Jenkins. The Scranton *Republican* says: Upon hearing this, the husband, with a magnanimity scarcely credible, hurried away, got Jenkins released, brought him before his wife, and there and then compromised matters as follows: The wife was to be allowed to keep one dress and a change of underclothing. Jenkins was to give Simmons all his clothes excepting one suit. The two were then to leave town immediately, agreeing never to return. Thus were matters finally adjusted, and the evening train bore the lovers from Pittston, to parts unknown, leaving the disconsolate (?) husband to the tender sympathies of the community.

The Clinton *Democrat* records the fact that a man recently killed a fine deer with an ax, thus saving powder.

The editor of the Montrose *Republican* declares that he never bought a glass of liquor at a public bar or other drinking place in his life.

A boy named Arnold, of Williamsport, was thrown from a lumber car on Saturday, and died in a few hours.

An aged woman named Margaret Dunleavy, Schuylkill county, was drowned on Monday last, at Black Valley, by falling head foremost into a rain barrel, from which she was dipping water.

R. Lyle White, of Meadville, was selected as the victim of a cane presentation on Thursday evening.

Gov. Geary has appointed E. P. Scott, of Butler, Butler county, a notary public.

Anna Dickinson opens the lecture course of the Wilkesbarre Historical Society, December 27.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Philadetphia, intend holding a fair.

"Brick" Pomeroy will lecture in the interest of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the Meadville Opera House, on Tuesday evening, December 6th. Subject—success.

H. Quickle, aged one hundred years and six months, died last week in Dover township, York county.

We get the latest chicken story from the Erie *Dispatch*, in the shape following: Mrs. K——, living on Peach street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, is the owner of a little hen that is entitled to the championship. A year ago last winter it was a poor, distressed chicken, and froze both of its feet off. Its life was spared through the interposition of a grandchild of Mrs. K——, and "Betty," as the chicken was called, was taken such good care of that she soon stumped around like an old veteran. This season she has paid for all the troubles she has occasioned, having laid one hundred and twenty-seven eggs between the 15th of May and the 15th of this month.

IT is safe to say that the Chicago *Tribune's* new party flare-up is a failure. Senator Trumbull thinks the Republican organization good enough for accomplishing any needed reforms and Senator Schurz has the same view. The Missouri *Democrat* and Cincinnati *Gazette* that were also to be allies of the *Tribune*, refuse to join it, and the former declares that "as long as a great and thoroughly organized party maintains hostility to the vital Republican principles embodied in the settlement of past issues, the people will never surrender the power into its hands, and Republicans will never turn from the defense of those principles to consider new issues."

The New York *Evening Post*, the leading Free Trade paper, shrinks from secession, and the incidental protection of Revenue Reform, and high tariff papers unite in denouncing the scheme. The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking by the card, ridicules the *Tribune's* idea that Beecher and Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner and Fred. Douglass are going over to Tweed's Democratic party just yet, or will form any coalition with it. The Democratic papers don't encourage the hopes of a new party, but declare that whoever pleases may join the Democracy, it will yield to nobody; and any body that don't like the Republicans and wont swallow Democratic doctrines, must go into a third party. The Chicago *Times* notifies all concerned that no material for a third party will come out of the Democratic ranks, and remarks upon the singularity that while the Republicans had sweeping majorities, none of them ever thought about being "come-outers." Thus, on all hands, there is no comfort for the *Tribune*, which seems to be all alone in its own party.

The prisoners in the jail at Cleveland have adopted stringent rules as to general and personal cleanliness, profanity, obscenity, &c., and for the enforcement of these rules have a court. One of the rules is that no one shall spit on the floor, the penalty for its violation being a fine of four papers of tobacco or twenty blows from a leather strap. A member of the late grand jury visited the jail to see a prisoner the other day, and unwillingly broke the above rule. The ex-juror was immediately arrested, tried, convicted and fined, but refused to settle, getting angry, and the strap was about to be brought into use, when a friend paid the fine and saved him.

Cincinnati claims to have the finest Protestant Church west of the Alleghenies—the new St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. It has just been completed at a cost of $210,000, and was dedicated Sunday morning.

The English Mission, The Alabama Case and Rumors.

There are several stories floating about the English Mission and the policy to be pursued in relation to it. One of these is that the President, against the oposition of nearly all the members of the Cabinet, fancies Butler's plan to save the Republican party by a war with England, and that the first step in the programme was to recall Mr. Motley in a manner that needed explanation, and then send out a man that would force a crisis on the fishery question. But Mr. Motley's friends declare that he cannot be recalled, and that under the Tenure of Office Act, the President can suspend him and appoint a successor, but this is all he can do, and this has not yet been done.

Then comes another story that Motley's removal is considered by some as a direct declaration of war against Senator Sumner and his friends, who have hoped to keep Motley at London if he was not summarily removed before the assembling of Congress. Within a few days, says one Washington correspondent, reports have been received here that Sumner intends to make a determined fight against the President in the Senate this winter, and to defeat all the treaties his administration happens to negotiate. This, coupled with the intimation that unless the administration speedily effects the settlement of the Alabama claims, individual claimants will sell their interest, is thought to have been the chief reason which led the President to recall Mr. Motley at the present time. No successor will be chosen until after the meeting of Congress.

But, in regard to the projected private settlement of the Alabama claims, it is reported that leading lawyers who have examined the question are very decided in the opinion that the claimants have a perfect right to sell their claims to whomsoever they please, whether it be the British Government or a company of British capitalists organized for the sole purpose of buying up these claims and reselling them to the British Government. Yet our Government has never had any correspondence with the British upon this phase of the case, and only supposes it would not move about paying private claims until it had consulted the Washington authorities.

Fifty Years' Immigration.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 2, contains elaborate tables, showing the immigration into the United States for the last fifty-one years, and the number from each country. The following is the aggregate for each year:

1820	8,385	1847	234,968
1821	9,130	1848	226,527
1822	6,911	1849	297,041
1823	6,354	1850	309,987
1824	7,912	1850 1st qrs.	59,976
1825	10,199	1851	379,466
1826	10,837	1852	371,603
1827	18,875	1853	368,645
1828	27,382	1854	427,833
1829	22,520	1855	200,877
1830	23,322	1856	200,436
1831	22,633	1857	251,306
1832 5 qrs.	60,482	1858	123,126
1833	58,640	1859	121,282
1834	65,365	1860	153,640
1835	45,374	1861	91,920
1836	76,242	1862	91,987
1837	79,340	1863	176,282
1838	38,914	1864	193,418
1839	68,072	1865	248,120
1840	84,066	1866	318,554
1841	80,289	1867	298,358
1842	104,565	1868	297,215
1843 3 qrs.	52,496	1869	385,287
1844	78,615	1870 3 qrs.	285,422
1845	114,371		
1846	154,416	Total	7,441,619

NOTE.—The years from 1820 to 1832, and from 1844 to 1850, end September 30th; those from 1833 to 1842, and for 1851 to 1869, are calendar years.

A Bereaved City.

The loss of the steamer Varuna has created in the Southern States a painful excitement, only surpassed by that caused by the recent dreadful disaster in the Capitol at Richmond. In Texas particularly the calamity comes home with force. Most of the victims by the accident were residents of that State. The Galveston papers, which come to us in mourning, contain elaborate biographical accounts of many leading citizens of that place who were lost on the ill-fated vessel. In 1856 the Nautilus was lost, and by that disaster Galveston suffered greatly; but the Varuna counted in its fatal passenger list a greater number of prominent business men. Many incidents are related. One gentleman of Galveston has lost his wife and four children; another was a nephew of Kossuth; another was returning home after a trip to Europe for his health; another had been in New York to procure the decorations of a new church in which he was interested. Indeed, it is worthy of note that almost all of those lost were prominent not only in their business relations and in the commercial improvements of the city of Galveston and the State generally, but were also leading men in the Methodist, the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

Immediately on receipt of the news a meeting of citizens was called in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to take measures for the observance of a day of mourning. A general religious service was decided upon, and all places of business in the city agreed to close on the day selected.

A REPORTER interviewing Collector Murphy upon the political situation in New York, was told that Tammany had bought out the Republicans. The Collector said: Matters were quite interesting in the Legislature of 1868, and the Republicans were sanguine of fixing things for the election that followed. But they forgot Tammany. Tammany, sir, may be detested, but should not be despised as a power. In the Senate of the State, in which I had a seat and voice, the future of the Republican party was often discussed in caucus. We were greatly annoyed with claims from New York city. You understand? Bills amounting to the enormous sum of six millions of dollars were presented for payment. They came in in sheafs, and the Senate was bewildered. After some debate a Board of Audit was appointed, composed of members from both political parties. After a long investigation three hundred thousand dollars of the six million dollars was allowed and ordered for payment. It then seemed that the claimants were satisfied. But then Tammany showed its hand. In a few days a bill was rushed through the Legislature giving the power to Comptroller Connelly to accept or reject all bills against the city of New York. The entire six millions of dollars were paid the parties claiming the same, the number of Republicans in the Assembly grew beautifully less and the State was placed in the hands of Tweed, Sweeney, Hall and Company.

A WALL STREET story, given for what it is worth, is that one of the strongest combinations ever known is controlling the Western Union Telegraph stock. The pool was formed last summer, when the stock was selling at about 33. They continued quietly buying during the summer, and as long as possible without advancing the price. Their next move was to place men of wealth and political influence as Directors of the company. Their final object is to sell the whole capital stock of the company to the Federal Government at par. In order to carry out this scheme, the Hon. Thomas Scott, manager of the Pennsylvania Central Company will be elected a Director, and other well-known politicians throughout the country will be gradually drawn in, for the sake of their influence at Washington. They will be prepared with figures to show Congress that the gross receipts of the Western Union are over $7,000,000 per annum, and the net receipts $3,500,000, equal to over 8 per cent. net dividend on the entire capital stock. It is calculated that the Government will grasp eagerly at the scheme, inasmuch as it will increase enormously the patronage and influence of the administration. The appointments will furnish about 10,000 persons with office. The scheme promises well, and the influences in its favor are powerful, but if it does not succeed the losses will be ruinous.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* is not surprised that our exports to France and Germany have not increased on account of the war, but says: Should the war be protracted, as we trust it may not, a change is inevitable. The belligerents may buy more or less of our cotton, but our grain and meat, cheese and lard, they must have unless they prefer to starve. And the fabrics, fripperies and gewgaws, of which they emptied their factories and warehouses upon us during the last three months, fearing their destruction or loss by the chances of war, and seeing no prospect of better markets ahead, they can not readily duplicate in these times, if they would, and might not be able to sell us at living prices if they had them. And, even should the war close to-morrow, there would be vast chasms in both German and French stocks of nearly every American staple to be filled forthwith, which would for some time produce a favorable state of exchanges. If the war goes on, our imports from those countries will naturally fall off, while our exports are likely to increase.

THE New York *Sun* learns, from authentic sources, that the losses of the German armies, during the present war, have been far greater than the popular estimate, however high that may have rated them; so enormous, in fact, that the Government has not dared to tell the number, fearing that the announcement might cool the martial ardor which now animates the German people, and induce them to demand peace, if only for the sake of putting an end to the slaughter. It may be doubted whether in our day the terrible secret will be permitted to leave the archives of the Prussian War Office. As the Prussians have generally been the attacking party, and their needle gun proves to be an inferior weapon to the Chassepot, much of this loss has been inevitable; but some of it must also be attributed to the rashness of headstrong and excitable generals, like Von Steinmetz, who was disgraced by King William for wantonly sacrificing his troops, and will probably never be permitted to hold an active command in the field again.

A TORONTO letter has this to say as the probable basis upon which Canada would join the United States: Assume our debt, guarantee to each province (or State) the expenditure within it of the surplus which it now possesses, give us a liberal representation in Congress, inaugurate a commercial policy more in accordance with our views on Free Trade, and I doubt not, if a plebiscite could be taken of the inhabitants of the whole Dominion, that a large majority would be found to favor the acceptance of such terms. It is worthy of note with regard to the free trade part of the question, that the members of Congress elected on that ticket in Canada—and they would be nearly the whole quota—would turn the flank of the protectionist rings which now rule so despotically at Washington. United with the West and South, they would form a phalanx sufficiently powerful to check the cause of the ruinous high-tariff legislation which has put back union for a decade at least.

BUTLER finds that the public don't take kindly to his bloodthirsty plan for settling the Alabama claims, and accordingly his home organ, the Lowell *Courier*, denies, in General Butler's behalf, that he knew the *Tribune* letter was to be written, and says he has only "expressed sentiments in private conversation from which the letter mentioned may have been derived." It also intimates that the letter does not give a fair idea of General Butler's views, and that it will be well to wait for the whole opinion before it is criticised. In this connection we would hope that the President will not put the "bull in the china shop," by putting the General at the head of the State Department, as it is rumored will be done.

Miss Mary E. Gillespie, daughter of P. Gillespie, a well-known merchant of Chicago, who has been somewhat deranged for some time, and was an inmate of the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, escaped from that institution Sunday night and drowned herself in the lake, at the foot of Division street. Her body was recovered.

eekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

We print elsewhere an earnest appeal in behalf of the "Home for the Friendless," one of the very best and most deserving of our charitable institutions. It now contains over one hundred destitute and friendless children—or, rather, children who have been rescued from destitution and suffering, and have found fast friends and benefactors in the noble women who labor for their temporal and spiritual good. The "Home" is so crowded that the managers have been compelled to refuse admittance to children whom they desire to take under their care, and they now appeal for aid to enable them to enlarge their building. There should be such a response for such a worthy object, at this thanksgiving season, as would enable the managers to meet every demand upon their charity.

PROTECTION VERSUS ROBBERY.

The "revenue reform" press takes great satisfaction in stigmatizing protection as robbery, and in symbolizing a protective tariff as a highwayman ambuscading the road of life, and compelling the wayfarers to stand and deliver. This idea is presented in so many aspects, and adhered to with such pertinacity, that, by the mere dint of constant repetition, it is beginning to assume, in minds accustomed to take their opinions second-hand, the proportions of a veritable fact. Yet, admitting the correctness of the logic by which the proposition is supported, it will be found to prove quite too much for free-trade purposes; for, if it is robbing the people to make consumers pay the import duties on foreign productions, then it is equally robbing them to make them pay the tax on matches, whisky, tobacco, cigars and other commodities. Within the purview of the argument, all taxation becomes robbery—every government is a robber—because, in the name of protection, to quote the stereotyped language of the cosmopolitan communists, "it is somebody's hand in your pocket, clutching at what you have earned," levying exactions upon "the men who till the soil, who plane boards, hammer iron, run engines, manage railroads, make exchanges of commodities and money, dig mines, sail ships, cure the sick, paint pictures, black boots, manage hotels, plead in the Courts—in fact everybody," except the tax-eating, blood-sucking, pay-drawing, money appropriating tribe of office-holders, from President down to village postmaster. Such is the legitimate application of the sweeping argument. Down with taxes! down with governments! in the sacred name of protection, they evermore consume the hard earnings of the people. Softly! is there never any return for all this?

Within the past decade, millions upon millions of dollars, and thousands upon thousands of valuable lives, have been devoured in the voracious maw of civil war, leaving behind a long list of broken-down or battered veterans to be supported or pensioned, together with hundreds of millions of promises to pay, all to be provided for out of the hard earnings, sweat and toil of the productive industry of this country. All these tremendous sacrifices, besides those connected with the discharge of the public debt, were and are for the sake of protection—not merely, nor even principally, for the protection of the present generation, but mainly for the protection of posterity—the protection of the national life for the advantage of free institutions, and for the benefit of our children and our children's children, which will be enjoyed in their highest development by offspring whose parents are yet unborn. The present bears the heat and burden of the day, but the distant future will reap the glorious fruition. So far are we from accusing the Government of destroying our sons and wasting our substance, that we habitually applaud its wisdom, prudence and energy; consider ourselves gainers, notwithstanding the immense sacrifices which have been made, and stand ready to undergo once more the same fierce struggle in order to accomplish the same magnificent results.

Protection, under the form of a tariff to secure industrial investments and enterprises against the prostrating influences of foreign competition, is full of the spirit of our war to crush out rebellion. It requires temporary deprivations, of one sort and another, as necessary means to the achievement of lasting results. For a brief period, the few may mount the topmost wave of prosperity, but meanwhile the general welfare is promoted. As reasonably might the private soldier raise an outcry that he has been defrauded, because GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have achieved higher renown than himself, as for the daily laborer to raise an outcry that he has been defrauded, because OGDEN, AMES and SPRAGUE have gained great wealth from their ventures under the protection of tariffs. Is national growth nothing? Is national independence nothing? Is national strength nothing? Is regular employment created for thousands upon thousands of artizans nothing? Is the great market these multitudinous consumers furnish for our agricultural products nothing? Is the outgrowth of inventive genius in this country, stimulated to its best efforts, nothing? Is the ultimate cheapening and improvement of fabrics nothing? Is there nothing—absolutely nothing—in the gradual accretion of manufacturing enterprises, until competition, better machinery and division of labor enable the buyer's money pay for more papers of pins, yards of cloth, or packages of shovels, than it would have done before? Where and how is he robbed by these substantial benefits? For a time, he helps to sustain the manufacturers; finally the manufacturers help to sustain him. The process is of an acorn planted and protected. First comes up a tender shoot that any foot may crush; then the young sapling, yet comparatively weak, though measurably out of danger; by-and-by the stately tree, vigorous and thrifty; ultimately the monarch of the forest, breasting unscathed the storm, or spreading abroad its wide branches, amid which the birds nestle, and beneath which men and cattle find a cooling shade.

Robbery extorts something without rendering an equivalent. That is plundering without one particle of protection. Free Trade theorists find it convenient to stigmatize protection as robbery because it sounds well, and may deceive superficial thinkers. Great care is taken not to explain how a protective tariff fosters the agricultural interest, by creating a new class of laborers who consume its products, and by diminishing the export of the fertilizing elements of the soil in the shape of raw materials. No reference is ever made to the cheapening of imported commodities through the efforts of the foreign manufacturer to compete with the American producer, and retain his old customers. No hint is ever given of the prostrating influences upon national prosperity of an exclusive dependence upon trans-Atlantic markets. No allusion is ever made to the ways in which a protective tariff multiplies the vocations and extends the business of society. No idea is ever expressed that the protection of home producers against the effects of foreign competition so dots the whole land with forges, furnaces, cotton mills, workshops, iron works and factories as to present a defiant warning to Europe against the experiment of war. No, no! Free trade theorists see in these influences and consequences only robbery—"downright, utter, unmitigated and bare-faced robbery!" Are we we to understand that every kind of protection is right but that exemplified in tariffs, and that our industrial resources are to remain undeveloped because free trade advocates pronounce every tariff that is levied in the interests of industry a robbery?

This is not the first time in the history of politics that the thief has been the first and loudest in raising the outcry of "stop thief!" What the free traders charge the protectionist with having been engaged in, is exactly what they themselves intend to do. Should they succeed in getting possession of the Government, they would rob labor of its just reward; artizans of their opportunities to invest their capital of skill; farmers of the customers which diversified industry supplies; manufacturers of the business in which they have embarked their time, money and efforts; communities of the resources of taxation created by the productive forces of machinery and human hands; the country of its accumulated treasures of experiment, experience and accomplishment in the arts of reproduction; and the nation of its growing commercial independence. All this and much more would free traders rob from the people, had they the power. If any class is without exaggeration to be typified as highwaymen, themselves, not the protectionists, are the ones. If the eyes of indignation are to glare upon any party, it should be their own. If punishment is to be visited upon any political organization, it should be upon the "revenue reformers," for they alone, like the wierd sisters in *Macbeth*, "keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope."

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving day may at length be justly regarded as a national institution. Viewed as a mere holiday, in the fewness of such occasions in this country, it meets with general welcome and approval, while the higher and more sacred purpose and duties of the season are fully recognized and commended by a great majority of the American people. The various material advantages and sources of temporal prosperity by which they are encompassed are so manifest and impressive that, all who reflect at all, are continually reminded of the duty of gratitude to the great Giver. However absorbed people may be in the pursuit of riches or honors, the slightest survey of their present American heritage, the most superficial comparison of the natural advantages of their position with the disadvantages of less favored lands, can hardly fail to inspire a sentiment of thankful joy. It is only the utterly degraded who cram and forget their provider; it is only those whose sensibilities have been quite refined away in the speculations of a false philosophy who disdain to lift up their hearts to Him whose tender mercies are over all His works. But on the present Thanksgiving Day the American people have peculiar reasons for gratitude. When the last occasion of the kind was observed dangers and difficulties loomed before them which have disappeared and no longer threaten. In recollection of perils removed and difficulties overcome we may take courage for the future. One year ago, the condition of things in the Southern States and the temper of the people, were such as to present just grounds of despondency and anxiety. Though they are still far from satisfactory, yet the gradual changes which have taken place, the improvement among the freedmen, and especially the increasing spirit of submission to the results of the war and the purpose becoming ever more apparent and clearly defined among the late slave holders to make the best of their situation, encourage confidence in the belief that before long prosperity will prevail throughout the South. Without reference to partisan considerations, we may justly mention the prosperous working and general success of Gen. GRANT's administration as affording grounds of thankfulness. In this view several topics might be dwelt upon, but we merely refer to the excellent results of the new mode of dealing with the Indians. In the language of Secretary Cox: "the results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of more than ordinary irritation, a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage." Thus a subject which, for half a century or more, has been a matter of bitter reproach to our national government and of the most painful reflection to every thoughtful person in the country, has been placed upon a sound and creditable footing. In the absence of war from our borders a cause of thankfulness will appear to all who remember of the bereavement, and various desolation under which Germany and France are suffering. As the subject is thought of to-day, it will be well if many are prompted by the recollection of their own exemption from such miseries, to give liberally for the succor of the many beyond the sea, who are miserable in consequence of the war. In connection with the fearful conflict in Europe, a less obvious though not less real ground for gratitude, is the opportunity for learning which it affords. Notwithstanding our own recent battles and bloodshed, there may be millions of people who needed the horrors of the Franco-German struggle to teach them to dread war as it ought to be dreaded. But it teaches other lessons quite as important and perhaps more needed by the American people. In a book published several years ago, a distinguished English author, having mentioned his attendance at Protestant worship in Germany and described the music he heard there—"psalms," he says, "such as LUTHER would have approved," he adds—"I thought it would be a serious thing for a hostile army to meet a body of men who had been thus singing." Those Germans have since shown what a serious thing it is to meet them in battle, because they fight as they sing, giving their whole heart and mind to the work. Only people of strong convictions and earnestness of character are capable of such efforts; people who, while learning how to obey, have learned how to endure and to do. Evidently they believe in the difference between right and wrong, between truth and fiction, and have no faith in lies. Perfect discipline, prompt obedience, belief only in realities whether spiritual or physical, and withal strong religious and domestic affections. Before these qualities, well armed with needle-guns, all the power of France has melted away like wax before the fire. What the French have become under the influence of bad teaching, bad habits and bad government, let a prophet of their own tell. "We are egotists and voluptuaries," says a living French writer, "tortured with desire of enjoyment, we have striven for riches, and have wished to acquire them without regard to the means. Our principles and morals are depraved. Perjury was acquitted, glorified and crowned among us. We have held conscience and virtue as mere prejudices. We have scorned whatever is pure and holy among men. Woman, the family and its duties, all domestic virtues have been for us subjects of ridicule. Our theater and our literature are schools of immorality, &c., &c. Our vices and crimes have deserved the punishment which has overtaken us."

There will be hope for France when this view of the war becomes common among its people. Other nations, and especially republicans may with reason thank Providence for so impressive a practical demonstration of truths which are essential to the long prosperity of a state.

GENERAL VON DER TANN, lately become so distinguished everywhere in consequence of his defeat by the French, is a very old Bavarian officer. He was born on the day of the battle of Waterloo, 28th of June 1815. In 1833 he entered the Bavarian artillery as a Lieutenant, and gradually rose in the service. He first became extensively known in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1848, when he commanded a free corps called by his name. He was admired for bravery rather than military skill. In the war with Prussia in 1866, the Bavarians met with a succession of defeats, for which VON DER TANN, then a General, was unjustly held responsible. It has since been shown that the fault lay with the field marshal, Prince CARL of Bavaria, and with the bad organization of the troops. In the present war General VON DER TANN has had several important successes. At the battle of Weissenberg, he contributed much to the victory by a skillfully led and energetic charge. Still more brilliant was his part in the operations of Sedan, where, for six hours, he conducted the sanguinary struggle for the possession of the village of Bazeilles and the equally fierce conflict at Balan. Appointed to command the operations toward the Loire, he was victorious at Arthenay and at Orleans. All these successes, however, did less to make him generally known abroad than his recent repulse. So uniform have been German victories that only defeat gives fame.

MR. JOHN ROACH, the great iron manufacturer and ship builder of New York, has purchased an eligible site on the Delaware river, near Chester, for the purpose of embarking in the building of iron ships. While we rejoice in the fact that New York capital is seeking this kind of investment on the Delaware, we may remark that no place in the country offers advantages superior to those of Pittsburgh for the building of iron vessels—especially that class designed for use on our western rivers. Those who will enter upon this inviting field of enterprise, cannot fail to realize large returns.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, held on Tuesday, it was announced that the committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to whom the matter had been entrusted, had determined to report to the Board a proposition to establish a line of steamships between that port and some European port to be determined on hereafter. It is the intention to make the line a home enterprise, and to have the vessels built at Philadelphia. The Railroad Company intends to organize and direct the steamship company, and with that object in view will guarantee the bonds of the latter company to the amount of $1,500,000, at six per cent. The proposition, it was presumed, would meet the unanimous approval of the Railroad Directors, at their meeting on Wednesday, and the merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia are expected to take the bonds at par. Baltimore has taken the lead of Philadelphia in the establishment of a line of trans-Atlantic steamships; and the completion of the Connellsville Railroad which will connect Pittsburgh with Baltimore, will give a direct route for immigrants to this point, from which they can reach all parts of the north and northwest. It is therefore important that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should have a line of steamers, which will contribute directly to swell her passenger traffic, and that of the various lines controlled by her.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the soldiers in the United States Asylum at Dayton "were disfranchised because they were wounded in defense of their country, and were poor." They were not disfranchised at all. They were voters just as every body else are voters, at their several places of residence, before they went to an asylum that was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and not under the Government of Ohio."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

In reply to this statement that the poor and wounded veterans are not disfranchised, we beg leave to present this extract from Judge BRINKERHOFF's decision: "By becoming a resident inmate of the Asylum, a person, though up to that time he may have been a citizen and resident of Ohio, *ceases to be such.*"

IN connection with the agitation in this State in favor of a Constitutional Convention, it is remarked that Tennessee, Illinois and Vermont have only lately, as it were, held set conventions, and at the recent elections in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Louisiana and Missouri amendments to the several constitutions of those States were voted on, not to speak of movements in North Carolina, Massachusetts, Florida, Texas, Arkansas and Oregon.

THERE seems to be some chance for truth in the story that Washington is to be rid of one lobby, at least, this winter—the Cuban. The reason for this relief is that the Cubans have determined to take care of themselves and to win their island's independence, and nothing less, without further favor from the United States. This is a wise conclusion, and we trust that it may have a speedy and happy result. Certainly the freedom won by themselves will be more discreetly guarded, than if it were due to foreign help. In connection with this story, is another that annexation with this country is losing *friends*, and that a scheme for a federal republic of San Domingo and Hayti, Cuba and Porto Rico is agitated in its place. Indeed this has been under consideration for a year and is gaining many adherents and it is not believed that it will be displeasing to our government, although it is asserted that Hayti, being opposed to annexation, does all in her power to aid its party in San Domingo, and even sends troops to help to defeat Baez who desires to annex his island to the United States. England, too, it is thought, will countenance the project and may be permit her West India colonies to join the Confederation in due season. So far have the discussions proceeded that statements have been carefully prepared giving the population, *commerce*, staples and products, with comparative tables showing the proportion of races, &c. From these it appears that the islands that it is hoped will belong to the Confederation, have an aggregate area of 79,432 square miles, and had in 1867, 4,289,287 population. Of the population it is believed the whites exceed more than one million two hundred thousand, of whom over one million are found in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The remaining three millions are mixed negro and white, with a little dash of the old Caribbean population and Chinese and Hindoo coolies. It also appears that the *commerce* with Great Britain, France and other European countries amounts to $220,096,832, of which $174,461,276 is in the shape of *exports*. These figures do not embrace the intercolonial trade, nor that with Central America, Mexico and our own ports in vessels owned in the West Indies. If the entire commerce were rated at $325,000,000, it would not be too high a figure. Here are certainly the means for a prosperous community, and though European governments control all but one island and more than two-thirds of the total area, the scheme may not be far from realization, so rapidly do things move in these days. If it can finally settle the troubles in which these islands have been so long involved, it is reasonable to hope that the day of its success may not be distant.

* * *

GENERAL SCHENCK, too, has declined the English mission, in order to be unencumbered in the contest against Colonel Campbell for the seat in the Forty-second Congress. Schenck himself will not move in the matter, indeed was loth to have his friends act, and only consented to make the contest upon the single issue of the right to suffrage of the veterans in the National Military Asylum at Dayton. The COMMERCIAL has given all the particulars of that dispute, showing that there are reasonable grounds for questioning the correctness or constitutionality of the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court declaring the monstrous doctrine that for a disabled and poverty stricken soldier to accept a home from his Government is to disfranchise him. Three hundred and forty-eight of these men with ballots for Schenck in their hands went to the polls and on Vallandigham's demand their votes were rejected! As Campbell had but fifty-three majority the admission of these votes will elect Schenck, and the contest will be pushed with extra vigor, with the expectation that he will be successful at so early a date as to enable him to retain his place as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM H. GUION, of the Liverpool and Northwestern Steamship Company, in a conversation lately with the President said his line, and he thought other lines, wanted to change their registry, and carry the American flag, which our laws forbid. He spoke of the damage that would be done our commerce if England, whose vessels are now doing the greater portion of our trans-atlantic carrying trade, should be drawn into the prospective general European war, in which event England would most likely impress into her naval service the vessels that are now carrying our mails, which, being built of iron, could easily be converted into vessels of war. Mr. Guion argued that if foreign built vessels should obtain American registers, our Government could use them as war vessels in case of necessity. But, would they not then escape this by seeking registration under some other flag, as they now propose to do for England?

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

Why the Property is Said to Belong to the United States.

The telegraph has stated that General Butler, in a communication to the New York *Standard*, says that the property in dispute between McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company actually belongs to the United States. Why he said so appears in the following closing paragraphs of his article:

"When the Committee had agreed upon a report as to the rights of McGarrahan, not with unanimity, however, one of their number suggested another consideration as seeming to him worthy of investigation, which was that while the United States had spent some quarter of a million of dollars, more or less, in defending this land from McGarrahan's claim, all that money seemed to have been spent in the interest of the New Idria Mining Company, and that a member of the committee desired to inquire by what title the New Idria Mining Company claimed to hold the land, and was informed it was only under the mining laws of California. He then raised the question in the committee how it was that four persons, who could only hold, under the mining laws of California, as it was understood, one thousand feet each of mining lands, could claim many leagues of land against the United States.

"In the waning hours of the session, just then closing, there was no time to summon the New Idria Mining Company to make good their title, or further to investigate the same, and it was suggested that the whole matter lie over till the next Congress, and that in the meantime no patent should issue to anybody until the rights of the United States could be determined.

"It seems that during the vacation the New Idria Company pressed upon Secretary Cox, and he was about, as his letter shows, to issue a patent to them, which would have been good as against the United States. The President interfered to prevent it. It is generally understood that that interference is in behalf of McGarrahan. I do not believe that McGarrahan has any interest in the question whatever, but that the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim, which an earnest and careful investigation, in which the Government should be represented, will show to belong to it. The President has only been holding the title to the land in abeyance until the Committee of the House of Representatives get through with the investigation, and determine what the rights of the United States are in the premises. For this I think he ought to have the thanks of all honest and judicious men. I am yours, very truly,

"BENJ. F. BUTLER."

* * *

THE last subject before Congress in July last, will probably be the first before that body when it reassembles two weeks from to-day. As the subject of the transfer of foreign built ships to American registers was under discussion in the House when it adjourned, it would, under parliamentary rules, be first in order on reassembling; but there will be other influences to make it prominent. The President will probably present the matter anew to Congress, either in his annual message or in some other shape, and the question will have to be met. There is important evidence of the desire of both German and French commercial interests to transfer their shipping to American control. If there is to be a general European war, the question will assume an importance of the highest character, which Congress will not dare to ignore.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Dr. Friedrich Kapp says, in a letter to the German Aid Societies of New York, the German-Americans have thus far contributed to a total of receipts of about 1,500,000 thalers, $1,050,000 gold, nearly one-third. The greatest effect of your contributions here is that the opinion of Germany about the German-Americans, who are now generally called the "noble German brethren," has experienced a total change, and even reactionary men, who thus far have considered America a kind of penal colony, show us the greatest respect.

A new game of ball has recently been introduced in Chicago under the name of "American Cricket." The field is laid out like a cricket field, and the striker wields the willow instead of the ash. The bowler, who stands twenty-five yards from the striker, bowls as in cricket. The striker, in making a tally, runs to first base and then to third (dispensing with the second), these being in the form of a triangle and at a distance of twenty-eight yards apart. There are no fouls to cause delays. There are none of the stupid and useless six-ball "overs." "Out leg before wicket" is dispensed with, a rule which, while in force, gives great annoyance to the umpire, and general dissatisfaction to the batsman. The prominent and attractive features of both the English game of cricket and the American pastime of base-ball are taken and rolled into one, thereby making a magnificent game.

It seems that breech-loading cannon are not of modern origin. Two Americans, just from the deserted site of the once celebrated gold mines of Cana, in Panama, found near the old fort four or five brass breech-loading cannon, which were manufactured at Barcelona, and bore date of 1641.

Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, France and the United States now have a legal tender paper with a forced circulation.

For over thirty years an old gentleman at St. Albans, Vt., has made a practice of getting out of bed every night, at eleven, twelve, two and four o'clock, to enjoy a "comfortable smoke."

A San Francisco letter begins: There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another clerk, bookeeper, salesman, half educated doctor, mining stock broker, or general adventurer. Were it possible for this city, gourd-like, to grow in a night to the size and commercial importance of New York, we have almost enough men here claiming to be bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, &c., to fill the openings which the increase would create. I have traveled over nearly every part of the United States, and I have lived in ten of them, and I know that I am not departing from the truth when I say that no State of the Union can offer the workingman a better chance for independence than California.

Three cent street car fare is promised if the compressed air motor tested in Chicago the other day works all right.

The Alaska Commercial Company are negotiating with Russia for the purchase of the Copper and Behring Islands, the company's only competitors for the seal trade.

There is no truth in the report that the United States has been invited to join a Congress of the Great Powers to effect an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties, and even if an invitation should be extended, our Government would not accept it, as we have never interfered in European politics, and it is against the policy of the administration now to do it.

Probably a successful effort will be made this winter to still further reduce the internal revenue taxation. The abolition of the income tax provision will be passed in both houses.

The proposed Pacific cable to connect San Francisco with China is not such a myth after all, for the new company have proceeded so far as to ask proposals for the manufacture of a telegraphic cable to be finished in eighteen months. The laying of such a cable will necessitate the construction of a line from Hong Kong to Ceylon *via* Singapore, which, with the overland line now in use *via* Tartary to St. Petersburg, will make ample communication for "around the world."

From Saturday to Monday kid gloves advanced fifty cents per pair in New York. Some enterprising dealers have brought a large assortment of Italian gloves into the market for one dollar the pair, and these are eagerly snapped up, though they have a shabby enough look. If the war continues, it is probable that cloth or dog skin gloves will have to be introduced.

There are so many unforeseen difficulties arising in the rural internal revenue districts that the consolidation is not going to be as extensive as was first expected, especially where districts now cover a large amount of territory and collect liberal amounts. In New Jersey there may be no consolidation at all.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has proclaimed Thanksgiving for to-morrow, as President Grant and other American rulers have done.

The census returns show the population of New York State, in 1870, to be 4,370,848. In 1860 it was 3,880,735, a gain of 490,117. The gain over the State census of 1865 is 539,009 more than over the United States census taken five years before.

The civil service reform which we are just beginning to seriously agitate in America, has become a substantially complete thing in Great Britain. Nobody now gets place under Government there, without the successful passage of a strict examination, prescribed by law, and all members of Parliament or bigwigs of any sort can do for their friends is to nominate them to the lists for examination.

The proprietors of tenement houses in Paris have been compelled to establish safety baskets in front of their property. These baskets go up and down to the different stories of the house by means of an endless chain, attached to a pulley in the roof. As soon as the houses catch fire, the tenants need but step from the window into such a basket and lower themselves by pulling at the chain.

Among the mails of the steamer Calabria, on arriving at New York, were some two thousand balloon letters from beleaguered Paris. They are extremely light, being written on paper furnished by the government, and excited considerable curiosity. The mails "via sky" leave daily, and carry from 28,000 to 30,000 letters. Even in the event of their capture the packages marked America are forwarded from Bremen and Hamburg *via* England.

The production of *Articles de Paris* heretofore only produced in the French Capital, is assuming gigantic proportions in Berlin, which has attracted and given employment to all the skilled German workmen expelled from Paris. As life is much cheaper in Berlin than in Paris the exiles begin to think they have not lost much by the change after all.

The latest thing in woman's rights is the St. Alban's "lady" who slaughters hogs.

It is a very doubtful rumor that Tammany has bought the New York *Times* for about a million dollars and that Tweed, Sweeny and a well known editor are to be managers.

Jersey City is hesitating between a park to cost $20,000,000, and one for $2,500,000, but will have one of them.

A few miles below Little Rock, Ark., there is a crop of rice which bids fair to turn off as much to the acre as many rice plantations of South Carolina.

PERSONAL.

The Richmond, Ind., *Radical* says: "The marked resemblance between Mr. Wulf Fries, the performer on the violoncello of the Boston Quintet Club, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian was noticed by many on his former visit, and is as noticeable as ever. It was almost ludicrous to see the very counterpart of our M. C. performing 'in public on the stage' on a big fiddle! The same figure, physiognomy, attitude, and even expression. It was indeed wonderful."

The mysterious coffin which was sent to Germany some time since, and which gave rise to the supposition that it contained the remains of General Moltke in the minds of some imaginative Frenchmen, turns out to be that of the Saxon General Von Gersdorf, who was buried recently in Dresden with great honors.

A Washington dispatch says: Marshal O. Roberts and John C. Fremont have taken for the winter the handsomest apartments to be procured here and will both remain during the session of Congress, to look after the interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the bill for the construction of which failed at the last session.

On Friday, Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, will be married at St. Stephen's Church, New York, to Miss Terry, of that city. Invitations to the wedding have been issued to the President, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished people in Washington. Mr. Roberts will reside in future in Washington, at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets, where he has purchased and elegantly fitted up a residence.

The acting Minister to England, Mr. Benjamin Moran, was twenty years ago a poor boy employed in a cotton factory, in Trenton, N. J. He first obtained an appointment as an attache to the corps of Mr. Dallas in 1857, and has risen by his own efforts without money or influential friends.

Prof. Wm. Guffis, of Rutgers College, sailed last week to Japan, to enter upon his duties as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the new University of Japan.

One G. M. Cook, declares positively on Gen. Lee's own words, that from the disastrous termination of the Pennsylvania campaign at Gettysburg, down to the final surrender at Appomattox Court House, General Lee was an earnest friend of peace, while Davis was the almost sole advocate for the continuance of the war. Mr. Cook says that numerous witnesses, among them ex-Vice President Stephens; Wm. W. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War under the Confederacy; General Longstreet, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and others, who might be mentioned, can, if they will, bear testimony to the disagreement between the rebel President and General Lee on this important point.

Ex-King George of Hanover has been sued by a number of his former servants. He has charged them and kept their liveries, for which they had paid out of their private pockets. At his refusal to surrender these old clothes, the blind old King was sued by them for their value.

The types are well represented in the North Carolina State government. There are no less than ten prominent officials who were printers, leading off with Governor Holden, who toiled for years over his case.

The Missouri *Republican* intimates that Hon. Henry T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, is now homeward bound, may be to take the English mission.

Among those who recommended Mr. Douglas, of Pennsylvania, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is the whole Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, John W. Forney, John A. Logan, Speaker Blaine, Senator Cattell, Senator Harlan, and Senator Wilson. From the present point of view his chances are the best.

Mr. Welch, senior partner of the Cambridge "University Press" firm had a bequest of $25,000 for Harvard College provided for in his will, but when the College authorities took the job of printing this year's catalogue from his concern because somebody else would do it for a little less, Mr. Welch altered his will, and the $25,000 will never go into the coffer of the University, and the catalogue, when it comes out, will henceforth be known as *the most expensive document, of its size, ever printed in America.*

STATE NEWS.

Iron buildings are again coming into vogue in Philadelphia.

The mammoth tannery of the Philadelphia Leather Company, at Phillipsburg, commenced operations last week.

They tried to form a military company in Altoona, but everybody wanted to be captain, which spoiled the project.

Theodore Schock, editor of the Stroudsburg *Jeffersonian*, has been appointed Associate Judge of Monroe county, in place of Judge Levering, deceased.

Oil City is to have a skating park this winter.

Governor Geary will visit Tyrone and vicinity on a deer hunt soon.

Pythias Hall, Meadville, will be dedicated Friday night.

A co-operative printing company is talked of in Scranton.

Henry C. Gibson, Esq., has been elected President of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

Mrs. McGraw, an aged lady, died very suddenly Sunday morning, in Harrisburg, from heart disease.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars has appointed Dr. D. Townsend, of Chambersburg, to lecture in the cause of temperance.

Going to law about a pane of glass cost two citizens of Sunbury one hundred and twenty dollars.

Olive Logan will lecture in Germantown on the 6th prox.

Anatomical museums multiply rapidly in Philadelphia.

There were 236 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 249 the week previous.

William B. Hess, of Erie, slipped and fell under a train of cars at Sharon on Saturday, and had both his legs severed at the knees. At last accounts he was in a dying condition. The unfortunate man is one of those who so nobly rescued the crew of the schooner Brittania from under the rocks on the shore east of the lighthouse, at Erie, during the awful storm of the 31st of October. Mr. Hess was about forty years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

A man and wife, aged respectively seventy and sixty-years, were arrested in Titusville on Saturday, for drunkenness and vagrancy. Don't they allow the young people to have their sport in that village.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Union Times*, published at Union Mills, Erie county, by R. Troop. It is a neat sheet of twenty-eight columns, filled with fresh news. In politics it is pledged to neither party, but claims the right to criticise the rights of all.

There are nearly eight hundred Knights of Pythias in Harrisburg.

There were received at the State arsenal, Harrisburg, on Monday, 760 breech-loading rifles—the first lot ever in possession of the Commonwealth.

Wm. Welty, of Greensburg, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran 5,386 miles during the month of October. This is the greatest distance ever ran on the road, during a single month, by any engineer. He runs between Altoona and Pittsburgh, and the month's work was equal to forty-six trips over that distance.

A petition signed by the jail physician, Sheriff Thompson and other citizens of Carlisle, has been addressed to the Governor, setting forth that Dr. Schoeppe's long confinement of over twenty months has greatly affected his health; that he has had several copious hemorrhages from his lungs; and that, inasmuch as grave doubts have been expressed by many disinterested medical societies as to the conclusiveness of the evidence in establishing his guilt, they therefore invoke the Executive clemency in behalf of the prisoner, and pray that the Governor "will grant to the said Schoeppe a pardon upon any condition which he may see proper to attach to the same."

Wilson Kauffman, of Hamburg, and Mr. Peters, of Maiden Creek, Berks county, are engaged in the constructions of dams, on the premises of Mr. Peters, for the purpose of breeding trout. The dams are four in number, and the dimensions of the first two, or lower dams, are respectfully 180 feet by ninety feet, and the upper dams seventy-five feet by ninety feet. One of the ponds is already stocked with trout varying in size from the smallest to that of sixteen inches in length.

The commissioners of Lancaster county have decided not to permit the court house to be used for any lecture for which an admission fee is charged.

The Lehigh *Register* hopes much for the slate business of that county by the introduction of the material for paving sidewalks. It says: "One of our most conspicuous elements of wealth is the slate trade. For some time it has been in a languishing condition, and some of the quarries have been compelled to cease operations. Those which possessed a superior quality of slate, even in color, and adapted especially for roofing purposes, could go on; but if the pavement in Philadelphia stands the test it will create a great demand from all parts of the country, and slate which before was almost valueless can be sold at a good profit, thus increasing the general profits from working the quarries. We have no doubt of its superiority for paving purposes. It has been successfully tried on our much-traveled Hamilton street, and we think its introduction into Philadelphia may be taken as a good omen of the future revival and prosperity of the slate business."

Mr. Cyrus Jackson, of East Marlborough, Chester county, has a turkey hen which commenced laying the 16th of March, and still continues to lay up to the present time. In the meantime she has set and hatched nineteen eggs, also raising the young—laying an egg each day all the time she was setting. During that time she layed two hundred and thirty eggs.

Harrisburg policemen refuse to light the street lamps, and all but two are suspended from service.

The new Masonic Hall in Berwick, Columbia county, will be dedicated on Thanksgiving day.

The person who built the State Capitol at Harrisburg was an Englishman named Stephen Hill, who resided at Lancaster. He constructed the first continued stair railing in the country. The corner stone of the Capitol was laid on the 31st of May, 1819.

The Schuylkill river is at present almost as low as it was at any period during last summer. Very little water is passing over any of the dams.

Harrisburg has over one thousand Odd Fellows.

Mad dogs are reported in different parts of Central and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Wild ducks are reported still plenty along the eastern shore of the Susquehanna above and below Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: There is a little excitement at the base of Peter's Mountain, in Clark's Valley, about two miles north of the station on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, known as Rattling Run. The excitement is caused by the recent discovery of a coal vein thirteen feet in depth and untold length. The quality of the coal is not yet fully known, but if it should prove worth being property developed, a company will soon be at work unearthing the black diamond from the mountain side.

A. W. Tyler, for some months editor of the Meadville *Republican*, has resigned that position and returned to New York city.

Josh Billings will lecture in Huntingdon on the 20th prox.

An infant in Ebensburg, only a few days old, is said to be the possessor of one tooth fully developed, and another partially so.

Philadelphia has sixty-two millionaires. So a prominent merchant says, who has made a careful examination into the matter. The *Press* thinks this is under rather than over the mark.

The farmers' proverb, "Early ripe, early rotten," is verified by the apple crop this year.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* entered upon its second year of daily life on Tuesday. It is a fine local paper.

Senator Revels is announced to lecture in Lewisburg on the evening of December 8th. Subject: "Tendencies of the Age."

A man at Wilkesbarre, worth $40,000, refused to pay his poor tax, and went to jail.

Charles Snyder, a citizen of Mauch Chunck, in attempting to shoot a cat on Monday morning, accidentally discharged his revolver, the contents entering his heart, killing him instantly.

Stabbing with a fork is the latest Philadelphia style in suicide.

A young man, named Judson A. Giles, of Dimock Corners, Susquehanna county, committed suicide on the 12th inst. by shooting himself through the heart.

A German named Bahnmiller, of Mercer, was operated upon by a surgeon a few days ago for pains in the bowels produced by some mysterious cause. It proved to be a common lead pencil, six and three-fourths inches in length, which he is supposed to have swallowed about the first of July last, while asleep.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., has the finest laboratory in the United States.

Thomas Hughes said the Philadelphia Girls' Normal School was the finest institution of the kind in the country.

The fifth Conference of the Lutheran Pennsylvania Synod will meet in Uniontown, Dauphin county, on Tuesday evening, November 29, 1870.

The Oil City *Times* thinks that place a splendid location for a college, and advocates the establishment of one.

The people of Greenville want Main street in that place paved with Nicolson.

A little son of John Key, residing near Adamsville, Crawford county, died on the 8th inst., from an injury caused by falling upon the blade of a pen-knife, which penetrated his breast-bone.

In the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, Judge Pearson lately decided that notice to a tenant by a landlord to quit on the 1st day of April, and which was served on the 1st day of January, was too late. The Judge said it should have been served on or before the 31st of December. The ground of this decision was, that it has been settled by the Supreme Court that "whenever an act of Assembly requires a certain thing to be done within a certain number of days, or a certain number of days or months notice to be given, the one day is to be included and the other excluded."

J. L. C. Miller, the constable who absconded from Mercer with $900 of the borough funds, was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, last week, and brought back to Mercer.

STATE POLITICS.

The *State Journal* has the following sensible remarks: The necessity of electing a successor to the late Mr. Watt gives new opportunities for intrigue. The duty of the Republicans in the First District is plain. Place in nomination a man of high character, of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity, who will at once command the respect and the support of the great body of wealthy and influential citizens, and who, under no circumstances would become a mere puppet to be moved by the string of the managers behind the scene. No other can be elected. The district numbers among its citizens several gentlemen who are well known to the voters, and either of whom, if nominated, would carry the district. Let the good men lay their heads together, and make an acceptable nomination, and the people will endorse it by a large majority. Any attempt at arrangement for the control of public patronage will work defeat, and give the control of the Senate to the Democrats."

Concerning the election of State Treasurer, the Allentown *Chronicle* says: "There are plenty of men in the State who are abundantly qualified to take charge of the State Treasury who are not mixed up in any ring or combination, and now is the time to take up one of those men and place him in charge of the finances of the State. The Republican party has higher and greater things to consider than the rival claims of men for the office to which they aspire, and it is high time that the guardianship of the State Treasury was lifted up out of the disgraceful contest which has characterized the election of Treasurer for some two years past. Let us have some one now who does not seek the office, who employs no agents or lobbyists to press his claims; and who, when elected, will be untrammeled by any other pledges or promises than simply to do his duty in the position in which he is placed. The office is too important to be set up as simply a prize for political and personal ambition, and we consider that the best interests of both the party and the State will best be served by electing a man to the position of State Treasurer, simply on account of his fitness for the place, and not because he is identified with this or that ring or faction."

The Upper Dauphin *Register* has the following on the same subject: "The probabilities are that the choice of the next State Treasurer will be the means of introducing more corruption and exciting more scandal than anything of the kind that has ever before transpired at the capitol. The gladiators seem to care for nothing but themselves. They would sooner divide and destroy the Republican party than not to secure their object. Self is their controlling principle, and unless the Republican members of the Legislature discard the candidates of factions and select one who is not identified with either, we may expect to see the party not only embroiled, but divided on a fatal issue of dollars and cents, in which no more principle is involved than in a fight between two dogs for a bone. We hope, therefore, that a sound and worthy man will be selected for State Treasurer, who will not be under the influence or control of any set of men, but who will be guided solely in his administration by the best interests of the State.

We find the following item in the Harrisburg correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "The Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, having been named for State Treasurer, has returned the following answer to a dispatch upon the subject, viz: 'I do not ask for the office of State Treasurer; but if the Legislature elects me I will accept.'"

The proprietor of the hotel usually frequented by the agents of the largest railroad corporation to the State, has received notice that his rooms will not be needed during the coming winter. This is understood to be the first step of a new policy on the part of the railroad interests—a policy of entire withdrawal from the Legislature.

Mr. Webb, of Bradford county, a member of several years standing, will undoubtedly be elected Speaker of the House. He has had the reputation of being an honest man.

There are rumors afloat, apparently well authenticated, of the formation of a huge "ring" to control legislation, and which will embrace both city and country members. The headquarters of the concern will be at the same hotel which was the rendezvous last year.

The Philadelphia *Post*, of Tuesday, says: "Mr. Mackey will be a candidate for State Treasurer, and we think, considering his shameful treatment last winter, that he has peculiar claims on a Republican Legislature. For the signal ability which marked his administration of the office he received the official indorsement of his party, but was beaten by a dishonorable and corrupt alliance. No one questions his honesty, and all admit his ability. It is, therefore, but an act of simple justice to again nominate Mr. Mackey, and there can be no doubt that the members of the Legislature will so regard it."

The Hollidaysburg *Register* has the following on the the Treasurer question: "The scramble which accompanies the election of State Treasurer every year, an office with a salary of less than two thousand dollars, and at a cost of forty or fifty thousand dollars to the applicant, proves that the State will have to be swindled to reimburse the officer, and is one of the strongest reasons for a Constitutional Convention to reform such abuses. We trust these corrupt rings may be broken, that both Irwin and Mackey may be tossed overboard, and that a new man, not connected with any of the rings, and who is a gentleman in every way qualified, may be elected for this important position. Such a man in every respect is George F. Huff, Esq., of Greensburg. His nomination would break up the ring, defeat the machinations of the renegades and Democrats, and redound to the interests of the party. Republicans of Pennsylvania, the future success of our party demands a change in the machinery of our organization, and the breaking up of all corrupt rings."

The New Castle *Guardian* has this to say on the same subject: "We see the name of Mr. Huff, of Greensburg, brought forward by some of our contemporaries as a candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Huff is said to be irreproachable in every respect, and eminently qualified for the position. In these days it is so commonly the case that a candidate for office runs in some 'interest' that we are willing to make some allowance for all said in favor of Mr. Huff, not being familiar with his political history. All we have to say in regard to the matter is that neither Mr. Mackey nor Mr. Irwin have added any material strength to the party for two years past, and that a contest between them at the coming organization of the Legislature, would only have the effect of still further distracting the party. The defeat of General Irwin in 1869 was rebuked last winter, and that certainly should satisfy him. We protest against the bridging of this personal quarrel again into our State politics. Any man possessing the requisite qualifications, a good record, and free from the entanglement of cliques, should be selected in preference to either of them."

Captain W. McClelland, Congressman elect from the Twenty-fourth District, made a speech in Franklin a few days ago, in which he said that "on all purely party questions he would vote with the Democracy, but would advocate and vote for the true interests of the district he represented on all questions affecting it."

OHIO NEWS.

A colored man named James Hope was struck on the head with a stone on Thursday, in Toledo, and died from the effects of the blow on Saturday night. The person who threw the missile is supposed to have been a white rowdy named Wm. Toner.

An old man named David Lyons, was caught in the belting at the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad shops, in Toledo, on Friday, and instantly killed.

The "milk sickness" is prevalent in Perry township, Wood county. Many cases have proved fatal.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* publishes the names of three hundred and forty-eight citizens of Hancock county who were seventy years old or more at their last birth day preceding the taking of the census. Fifty-two were over eighty and one was ninety, one ninety-two, one ninety-three and one nine-four years old.

Rev. J. B. Britton, of Marion, has in his possession two manuscript sermons, which bear evidence of antiquity. They were written and delivered by Bishop Bass at Newburyport, Mass., about the year 1735, more than one hundred and thirty-five years ago.

The students at the Female Medical College in Cleveland have got themselves into trouble by retaining the corpse of a poor widow as a "subject," and attempting to have buried a coffin filled with billets of wood.

A Tiffin paper says: Mr. Michael Hufford residing in this city, has a cow from which, within six months, ending on the 11th of November, his wife made two hundred and eleven and a half pounds of butter. This cow is of the common breed, about fourteen years old.

"Neck-tie festivals" are the rage in Napoleon.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, had to change his name to De Forest Montpensier before his girl would marry him.

Dutton, the Muskingum county man who dreamed he was coon hunting and knocked his child's brains out, has departed for parts unknown, since the matter is being investigated by the grand jury.

Putnam county has produced a turnip two feet and three inches in circumference.

The Odd Fellows of Dennison and Uhrichsville are about finishing and furnishing a new and elegant lodge room, in a new three story brick, at the former place. It is about eighty feet long, with spacious ante-rooms.

The Idiotic Asylum contained on Saturday one hundred and sixty pupils. They are reported as progressing finely in tuition, and general good health prevails.

A new Lutheran church at Donnellsville, Clarke county, will be dedicated on Sunday next.

The certificate of incorporation of the Toledo Law Association was filed at the Secretary of State's office on Saturday. The society is organized to secure the advancement of legal knowledge and the better and more convenient discharge of professional duties. The capital stock is $10,000, in shares of forty dollars.

Mrs. Lydia Merion, who died in Columbus some days since, had been a resident of Franklin county for 54 years. She was over eighty-eight years of age. She was married in 1800, and lived with her husband sixty-six years without having a death in the family. Mr. Elijah Merion, her husband, died in 1866. She leaves four children and forty-one grand-children.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo, have determined to raise $100,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building for their occupation.

There are now twelve widows of Revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions. The oldest of twelve is Lydia Blevins, of Troy, who is one hundred and nine years old, and has a son who is eighty-five.

There is a little girl living in Bellefontaine, four years old, whose mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother are now living. Also, her step-great-grandmother and her step-great-great-grandmother.

Springfield has sixty-three manufacturing establishments which give employment to over two thousand persons.

The hog-slaughterers of Cincinnati have formed an association for mutual protection, and the organization embraces all persons regularly engaged in that business in that city. They will positively refuse to pay any premium for the privilege of slaughtering hogs, declaring that it is unprofitable, and really a detriment to the trade.

A blind newsboy, named John Goller, is to lecture at Mercantile Library Hall, Cincinnati, to-morrow afternoon.

The infanticide case against young Ohlen, of Columbus, who ruined three sisters, was *nollied* on Monday and the prisoner discharged.

A Cincinnati doctor has had his tombstone built in the side of his house.

An ordinance is soon to be presented to the Cincinnati Council, changing the present police system in many respects. The present lieutenants are to be elevated to the rank of captains, with the same pay as they now receive, and are to be detailed as they now are, two to each station, with two sergeants. Eight policemen are to be appointed in each ward, with a reserve of fifty men, to be distributed as the Mayor may deem most advisable for the security of the city. The officers must be over thirty years old, and married.

The Dayton *Journal* estimates the tobacco crop of Montgomery at 1,200 pounds per acre, and 5,000 acres planted, or a total of 6,000,000 pounds. This has been sold at an average of twelve and a half cents per pound, netting the handsome sum of $750,000, or $150 per acre.

Mrs. C. Heath, of Monroeville, Huron county, spun forty-two knots of woolen yarn, and doubled and twisted it, between the hours of eight in the morning and nine in the evening, the day she was sixty-four years old, November 8, 1870.

There are seventeen divorce cases pending in Seneca county.

They have a cherry tree at Berea which is in full bloom.

The House of Correction at Cleveland will be ready for inmates by the first of January.

There are in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum 330 patients—162 males and 168 females. There died during the past year 9 males and 14 females.

The stockholders of the Bellaire Agricultural works elect directors to-day.

An indictment for murder in the second degree has been found against Elliott Barnes, by the grand jury of Belmont county, for killing his own brother.

Alexander McConnell, of Cleveland, sued Thomas J. McLain, of Trumbull county, for libel, laying his damages at $25,000. The suit was based on two letters written by the defendant, in September, 1868, to Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, protesting against the appointment of McConnell to the position of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Ohio, and accusing him of disloyalty. The plaintiff failed to get the appointment, and claims that the mailing of these letters lost him the position. The case was tried in the Trumbull Court of Common Pleas last week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages being assessed at $675.

A woman in Perrysburg in very destitute circumstances, whose husband went insane while in the army during the war, recently received $1,424 back pension money.

Dayton had a new thing in the way of wedding celebrations the other day—a "cotton wedding"—celebrated at the end of the first year of matrimony.

The monument of President Lincoln and the soldiers who lost their lives for the Union, to be placed in the rotunda of the State House at Columbus, is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. D. T. Jones, of Cincinnati, is now employed on the bust of Lincoln, modeling after the celebrated historical bust at Springfield, Illinois. The monument will be dedicated on the 1st of January next.

All the saloon-keepers in Marietta and Harman, ninety-two in number, have been indicted by the grand jury of Washington county.

The Noble county *Republican* says: One of the most accommodating men that we have heard of lately, lives in Elk township, this county. Last Tuesday he walked over thirty-two miles, through the rain, for the sole purpose of paying a neighbor's tax. The tax was eighteen cents, and with the delinquency amounted to forty-four cents.

The prisoners in the jail at Cleveland have adopted stringent rules as to general and personal cleanliness, profanity, obscenity, &c., and for the enforcement of these rules have a court. One of the rules is that no one shall spit on the floor, the penalty for its violation being a fine of four papers of tobacco or twenty blows from a leather strap. A member of the late grand jury visited the jail to see a prisoner the other day, and unwillingly broke the above rule. The ex-juror was immediately arrested, tried, convicted and fined, but refused to settle, getting angry, and the strap was about to be brought into use, when a friend paid the fine and saved him.

Cincinnati claims to have the finest Protestant Church west of the Alleghenies—the new St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. It has just been completed at a cost of $210,000, and was dedicated Sunday morning.

WASHINGTON.

Red River Appeals for Annexation.

A Petition from the People Sent to the President—New Steamship Line from Baltimore to Buenos Ayres—Maps of the Campaigns of the Rebellion—Enterprising Interviewers Badly Sold, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1870.

The Red River People Anxious for Annexation.

Wm. B. O'Donoughue, one of the prominent leaders of the Winnepeg rebellion, has arrived here. He is the bearer of a petition signed by 16,000 inhabitants of that country, praying for annexation to the United States. O'Donoughue has been commissioned by the people of that territory with almost plenary power to make such advances as he may see fit in this direction. He says the entire people in the Red River country are very desirous of annexation to the United States. He will have an interview with the President on matters concerning his mission sometime the present week.

New Steamship Line.

Baltimore merchants are about to establish a line of steamers from that city to Buenos Ayres, *via* St. Thomas and Bahia. One of the promoters of the enterprise waited upon the Postmaster General yesterday to secure a mail contract. This was not secured, and so the company propose to make application to Congress for a subsidy.

Maps of Our Late Campaigns.

The maps of the campaigns of the armies of the James and Potomac, with the exception of the battle field of Gettysburg, are completed and ready for distribution. The map of the battlefield of Gettysburg is in preparation under direction of Major G. K. Warren, of the corps of engineers. The maps of the campaigns of the Western armies are being prepared by Col. E. D. Ruger, late of the United States Volunteers. The map showing the first epoch of the Atlanta campaign, embracing the country as far South as Oostanaula river, is finished. The map embracing the country between Oostanaula and Etowaha rivers is well advanced. The map south of Etowaha, showing the little fields of Mounts Capeche Church and Dallas, is commenced, and the entire series will be completed, it is expected, by the 30th of June, 1871.

"Interviewers" Badly Sold.

Senator Sumner has unconsciously had his full revenge upon the interviewers. Since the publication of what purported to be his opinion of affairs generally in a Chicago paper, the substance of which was telegraphed throughout the country, the arrival of the Senator in Washington has been awaited by them with much importance. Yesterday the local papers here announced the presence in this city of the Massachusetts Senator, returned from his western lecturing tour. All through the day Mr. Sumner's house was besieged with correspondents and reporters, none of whom obtained even a glimpse of the distinguished gentleman. With characteristic enterprise, which was not to be baffled, several ingenious gentlemen at once set their wits to work to imagine what Mr. Sumner would have said had they been able to see him. The result of this was that the New York and Philadelphia papers came back to-day, each having a full account of what Mr. Sumner had to say in explanation of the strange utterances which he was credited with making in Chicago. The morning papers here also had graphic editorial statements of Mr. Sumner's views, and earnest denials of his supposed heresy to the Republican party, and also alluded to the fine appearance the changeable gentleman made on the avenue. It now turns out that Mr. Sumner has not yet returned from his western trip, and will probably be the most surprised man in the country to learn that he was in Washington when he supposed he was out west, and that he was engaged here in making personal explanations when he was under the impression that he was a thousand of miles away delivering lectures to the people.

Aid for French Wounded.

Pursuant to a call signed by Mrs. General Sherman and others, a large number of sympathizers with France in the present European struggle met here yesterday, for the purpose of concerting measures for the relief of the widows and orphans as well as the wounded of French soldiers. It was resolved to issue circulars to various ladies in sympathy with the French cause in this city any elsewhere, soliciting donations and to ascertain their views on the prospects of their probable cooperation with the managers of the proposed fair, to commence here January 9th, 1871.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1870.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED NOTES.

About a week ago the United States Treasurer dispatched a special car to San Francisco, California, with $3,000,000 in greenbacks, to be there exchanged for mutilated notes.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Henrique Laidley as Vice Consul of Portugal in California and its districts.

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Mission of the Republican Party at Home Ended—New Combinations—Non-Intercourse with Great Britain Our Remedy for Past Wrongs—What Reparation She Ought to Make—The Fisheries Question—War With England Desirable.

BOSTON, November 23.—Gen. Butler delivered an address on the subject of the present relations of parties, &c., before the Boston Lyceum, at Music Hall. He took the ground that the results flowing from the late rebellion had abrogated party distinctions, except the Democratic idea of State rights. The mission of the Republican party at home was ended, and therefore it was no real party. Modern Democracy consisted of carping criticisms upon the basis of opposition but not the solid foundation of a great party. He recounted the wonderful success of the Republican party since its formation, claiming that its success was due to the belief animating all that the government of the Union should not pass into the hands of those who sought to divide it. Upon all other questions the widest latitude of opinion is permitted in the Republican party. The Republicans are divided on the tariff. The Democracy is by no means a unit for free trade. He noted the differences, also, among the Republicans on financial questions, but regarded the views of the administration on the subject as sound. Congress cut off eighty million taxes last session, and would cut off an equal amount next. He claimed that the Democracy had changed front on the question of acquisition of territory. He favored the annexation of San Domingo, and gave his reasons therefor, saying annexation had failed through Democratic votes, though the annexation of Cuba, at a cost of unnumbered millions, had been the pet idea of the Democracy time out of mind. The Democrats and tariff men had united to cripple American commerce; the tariff men and free traders had united against our buying ships, and both had united against our ship builders. From this the speaker thought the party lines had been well nigh effaced; that the Republicans had adjusted the questions raised by the war, so far as internal policy was concerned

There now remain the great international and foreign questions that were evolved by the late rebellion—the reconstruction of the commerce destroyed by the war, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens and nation upon the nations who took advantage of our crippled condition. The chief offender was Great Britain, and the chief offence the Alabama business. He recounted the acts of England, claiming that she founded the Dominion of Canada to cripple us, destroyed our commerce, prolonged our war, recognized our enemies. The Republican party must settle with England for these wrongs immediately. It would be cowardly to wait till England went to war before making the demand. If England failed to make reparation, his remedy was a new one, namely: non-intercourse. He showed what effect non-intercourse was, claiming that taking our products from England would work a revolution there. Prussia and France, recovering from exhaustion, would take all our surplus, and the loss of our cotton and breadstuffs to England would be an incalculable damage. The reparation England ought to make would be her naval stations at Jamaica, Nassau and Bermudas, which would be a fair equivalent. He would not ask Canada, but would be willing to let the people settle their destinies by vote.

Mr. Butler further said the course of Great Britain on the fisheries question was outrageous. She had no exclusive right to the fisheries on the English coast. The fisheries were captured from the French by American troops. He compared the British oppression of our fishermen with the aid they gave to the pirate Alabama. So long as the reciprocity treaty, which was beneficial to Canada and injurious to the United States, existed, there was no trouble about the fisheries. Unless a remedy is found for this immediately an armed collision is inevitable and desirable. War is the only alternative. He spoke of the temptations to make war against England, stating that we had 1,600,000 naturalized Irishmen here. It would unite the whole country and bring the North and South one flag again. It would be a war upon the ocean, and not a costly one. It would be the conquest of Canada, and as a Republican and partisan, he would say war would be sustained by a majority of the Democratic party, which would perpetuate the rule of the Republicans in this country more than a generation. It, therefore, when we asked for our rights, England should incline to offer us war, ought not every American to appeal to Her Majesty to suffer us not to fall into temptation?

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1870.

General Humphrey, Chief Engineer, has submitted his report to the Secretary of War. He asks the following appropriations for western points during the fiscal year: For Fort Wayne, at Detroit, $35,000: Fort Jackson, mouth of the Mississippi, $100,000; Fort St. Phillip, mouth of the Mississippi, $75,000; defenses of San Francisco harbor, $450,000. In regard to the principal western harbors the report says of Chicago harbor, Lake Michigan: During the year the south pier was commenced and extended 1,224 feet, except the superstructure, which has only been built on 614 feet sunk last fall. As the act of July 11, 1870, appropriates for the enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, and for a harbor of refuge, according to the plans submitted from this office, the work on the south pier has been suspended. The amount available July, 1869, was $66,869 57; amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $42,977 23; amount available July 1, 1870, $23,892 34; estimate for the enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, for the eastern breakwater, $602,212 00; for outer half of the southern breakwater, $167,418 38; for inner half of southern breakwater, $97,425 35, to which add for deepening the water in the basin, $30,000; total, $900,000; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870, for the enlargement of harbor facilities, $100,000; for harbor of refuge, $50,000; amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and which can be profitably expended, $300,000. During the present season the south pier, built by contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was completed. The construction of a breakwater for an outer harbor has been commenced. Three cribs, each fifty feet in length, have been placed at the north end of the breakwater. This work is progressing as rapidly as possible. The sum of $50,000 having been appropriated for a harbor of refuge at Chicago at the recent session of Congress, work has been commenced on the improvement. Two hundred and fifty-six feet of pier up to the water surface have been already constructed, forming part of the north pier. The inner crib is 364 feet from shore, and it is expected to close up this gap this season. As soon as the north pier is finished, the cut will be dredged from the lake to the interior basin. The amount estimated for the completion of this work is $249,875 52; amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $249,875 52.

Michigan City harbor, Lake Michigan—During the year sheet piling on the right bank of the river or creek has been emptied, and the piers extended to the depth of twelve feet of water. The channel between these piers has been dredged so as to admit vessels drawing eleven feet water. The extension of the piers is not deemed necessary at present. It is proposed to continue the improvement of this harbor by excavating a basin above the present anchorage ground, which is very limited and insufficient to accommodate the vessels which seek harbor refuge at this point. The amount available July 11th, 1869, was $57,422 13; expended during the fiscal year, $51,230 65; amount available July 11, 1870, $6,188 47; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870, $25,000; amount available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, $31,188 47; amount required for completion, $150,000; amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $215,000.

For the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony the act of July 11, 1870, appropriates $50,000. The stopping of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony is a work of difficulty and great expense, and as it concerns the future navigation of the river, as well as the existing water power, it is a subject of great public importance. After careful examination it has been deemed of the first importance that the closure of tunnel under Hennepin island should be at once undertaken. The officer in charge estimates that $76,000 will be required for doing this part of the work of preserving the falls. Of this it is proposed to do a little more than one half this season, which will absorb about four-fifths of the above appropriation. The remainder will be applied ealy the coming season. After this there will be required some $20,000 to complete it, but that is not all that is requisite. The water power companies on two sides of the river have commenced the construction of an apron to prevent undermining at the foot of the falls, and the construction of this apron is essential to the preservation of the natural barrier upon which depends the present condition of navigation above the falls. These water power companies have contributed liberally toward the work, still it is thought that they cannot raise more than one half the requisite amount for the undertaking. It is therefore recommended that an additional appropriation of $100,000 be made for this purpose. By the last account the work of clearing the tunnel had been begun, and was progressing favorably.

Reservoirs upon the head waters of the Mississippi—An examination made by Mr. Franklin Cook, under General Warren's direction, indicates the feasibility of using lakes on the head waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries for holding in store a supply sufficient to insure a good navigable stage of water on the upper Mississippi at all times. A survey should be made of this region to develop such a system of reservoirs, with their cost, as will serve the objects in view.

Improvement of Des Moines Rapids of the Missouri river—Peculiar difficulties and delays attended this work from the commencement of the fiscal year, on account of the limited appropriation, change of contractors and high water; but still much progress was made before winter. The work was carried on under contract; in January the contract expired. Owing to the pressing and peculiar wants of this work, an appropriation of $200,000 was made by Congress in December, 1869, to continue operations. Under this a new contract was entered into to cover the sum appropriated. The act of July 11, 1870, appropriated $400,000 for the continuance of the work, which has steadily progressed under the extension of contract. The lower lock is rapidly approaching completion. This section of the work can be finished the coming winter, and the entire work by the next working season, provided the necessary appropriations are made. The amount available during the fiscal year was $879,161 35; expended during the same period, $746,756 45; remaining July 1, 1870, $132,404 90; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870, $400,000; amount required to complete the improvement over previous appropriation, $810,000, which sum would be advantageously expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Improvement of Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river—The plan adopted in 1867 for the improvement of the rapids has been followed without modification during the fiscal year. The work has been done under contract, and has consisted during the year in a rock excavation from the dam at Sycamore chain, in removing points above grade, and other rock, and the dam itself at Moline chain and excavation at Dutch Creek chain. At Campbell's chain a dam was completed in August, inclosing a space of forty-three acres. A rapid rise in the river overflowing the dam stopped the work until the latter part of November, when the draw was pumped out and work carried on whenever the weather would permit. Contract work will be continued during the fiscal ending June 30, 1871. A channel will be excavated through Smith's chain, and the balance of the appropriation will be expended at those points where it can be most advantageously done. A resurvey will also be made of the entire channel between Davenport and Leclaire. The remaining work upon these rapids can be finished during the next low water season, provided an early appropriation is made, and the improvement will answer all purposes which can be required. The amount available July 11, 1869, was $61,820 59; received during the fiscal year, $100,000; expended during the same period, $164,820 59; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870 $150,000; amount required to complete the improvement, $15,000.

Improvement of Illinois River—The work during the fiscal year consisted in first dredging at all shoals and bars wherever necessary to give a depth of seven feet, between Henry and Copperas Creek, after the proposed dam and lock at the latter place shall have been built by the State of Illinois. Until the means of slackwater navigation are fully or nearly finished, the expenditures will be confined to opening a channel 150 feet wide, and to building catchment and wing dams, in order to add permanent improvement to those portions which have less than four feet water in the channel. A second survey of the river and a resurvey of the ground covered by the present contract has led to a considerable increase over former estimates in the probable quantity of dredging required, but the expenditures may be kept within the limit of available funds, by diminishing the width of the channel wherever it can be done without detriment. The amount allotted from the appropriation of April 10, 1869, was $84,150; expended during the fiscal year, 12,073 34; remaining July 1, 1870 $72,076 66; appropriated by act of July 1, 1870, $100,000; to continue the dredging there will be required $75,000.

Improvement of navigation of the falls of Ohio and enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal—Officer in charge, Major G. Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers: Since the last annual report the apron dam at the head of the Louisville and Portland Canal has been completed. The object of this dam was to prevent vessels entering the canal from being driven upon the rocks by side currents at certain stages of water. It has been found to answer the purpose for which it was intended. About one-third of the crib dam across the river is also finished. A contract has been made for removing the rock on the inside of this dam, so that there shall not be less than six feet of water when the dam is completed. The construction of a retaining wall on the outer bank near the upper guard gates, and the excavating incident there, as also the widening of the canal from its head to the upper guard gates, were begun and continued. Nearly all of the earth excavations are completed, and the walls begun. A contract was also made for putting the new locks in complete working condition, and for opening a channel to the river below and to the old canal above, all of which it is expected will be done this fall. The appropriation of $250,000 in the act of July 11, 1870, will be expended in widening the prism of the canal to a width of ninety feet from the upper guard gates to the branch of the new canal. The amount estimated as the cost of this work is, first for extension of the Louisville and Portland canal, $933,500; second, for two dams and one lock across the falls of the river, $310,000; total, $1,243,500, of which there was allotted from the appropriations of 1868 and 1869, $263,200; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870, $250,000; total, $513,000; amount still required, $730,000; amount received during the fiscal year $120,000; expenditures during the same period, $78,762; remaining July 1, 1870, $103,200; required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and which can be profitably expended, $450,000.

Bridging the Ohio River—A Board of Engineers has been constituted, in compliance with the fifth section of the act of July 11, 1870, to examine all bridges now erected or in process of erection across the Ohio river, and to report whether such bridges do or will interfere with the free and safe navigation of the river, and if so what modification of space and elevation will be required to prevent obstruction, with estimates of the cost of the required changes. This report, when received, will be duly submitted.

Improvement of the Ohio river, in charge of W. Milnor Roberts, United States Civil Engineer, until the 17th of June, 1870, when relieved by Major Wm. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, now in charge. During the fiscal year some omissions in the survey of the river caused by high water, were completed. Nine rip-rap dams were finished, and much work done on five others. The channel was dredged at several places, and rocks and boulders removed, but there was much interruption from high water. Two steamboats and two crane boats were employed three months in removing wrecks and snags between Pittsburgh and Louisville, and two United States boats from the Mississipp removed many obstructions from the lower Ohio. Upon relinquishing charge of this work, Mr. Roberts submitted to this office a general report upon the Ohio river, containing a minute description of the river, a discussion of the various plans heretofore projected by prominent engineers for its improvement, detailed estimates for low water improvement, and much statistical information, accompanied by numerous maps, profiles and tables. This report will be made the subject of a future communication. The appropriation of $50,000 in the act of July 11, 1870, will be expended upon dams at Brunot's Island and Twins, and dredging at Merriman's and Dead Man's, for which contracts have been awarded. The officer in charge calls attention to the necessity of an act of Congress to protect Government improvements from malicious destruction, and to prevent encroachments upon navigable channels by unauthorized embankments and buildings. A survey of the mouth of the Muskingum river has been made, as required by the second section of the act of July 11, 1870. The amount available July 1, 1869, was $144,534 92; expended during fiscal year, $101,598 16; remaining July 1, 1870, $52,936 76; appropriated by act of July 11, 1870, $50,000; total, $92,936 76; amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and which can be profitably expended in the improvement of the river above the falls, $144,500; improvement of the river below the falls, $195,000; total $339,500.

Improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers—This has consisted in removing and destroying snags, cutting trees to prevent the formation of snags, and dredging bars. The work was pushed forward vigorously during the last fiscal year until the latter part of winter, when the boats were laid up at Mound City, on account of the reduced condition of the appropriation. The operations of the boats extended over a wide field, from Omaha on the Missouri to Vicksburg on the Mississippi, and over one hundred miles of the Ohio river, and on the Arkansas river from Van Buren to the mouth. The fact that pilots have admitted that they never knew the river to be in better condition, is satisfactory proof of the usefulness of these operations. The expeditions for this service during the last fiscal year amount to $212,511 33. The estimate for the current fiscal year was $750,000. This was based upon the proposed expansion of the work so as to take advantage of the experience gained in the last three years, and by using a large force of men and boats to clear the most important streams thoroughly of their obstructions. The appropriation made July 11, 1870, was $150,000, leaving an amount of $600,000 which can be advantageously expended during the remainder of the present and during the next fiscal year.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY COX.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1870.

Competitive Examinations.

The report of J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, is dated October 31st. Upon the subject of public lands there is a clear statement of various classes of Mexican grants now giving the land office so much trouble. The Patent Office is represented as in excellent condition. The Secretary says: "I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity and marked ability with which the Commissioner has discharged his arduous duties. The office is now in excellent working order. The examining corps, with very few exceptions, is composed of men whose qualifications have been tested by severe examination, and who have shown peculiar fitness for the work on which they are engaged. The standard for clerical appointments has been raised, and the efficiency of the service greatly improved. Where vacancies occur among the examiners' clerks, they are filled by the appointments of such applicants as, upon thorough examination, give satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform labor of second assistant examiners. This system, inaugurated with my sanction, has had a beneficial influence upon the *personnel* of the office. A spirit of emulation has been incited, and occupants of inferior places are encouraged in the pursuit of those special duties which will ultimately fill with credit and efficiency the highest positions. It has also induced a sense of security as to the tenure of their appointments, and fostered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly rewarded."

Indian Affairs.

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary says: "During the past year the Department has habitually pursued that policy which was inaugurated by your direction. The results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of more than ordinary irritation, a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage. The labors of the unpaid commission of citizens who have been co-operating with the Indian agencies have been very valuable during the past year, they personally superintending the purchase of Indian goods, a work requiring more than a month of their time in the early summer. Sub-committees of the body were present at the payments of moneys to the civilized nations in the Indian territory, and aided in the negotiation which has resulted in the final settlement of the Osage difficulty. They attended the conferences in this city with the Sioux, and have since visited them as well as the wild tribes in Wyoming and Dakota. Their work of inspection has been extended to Oregon and Washington Territory. They have shrunk from no self-sacrifice, toil or danger in endeavoring to make the policy you have adopted toward the Indians a success. The healthful effect of their influence and advice is cheerfully acknowledged by the Department, and the Indian Bureau, and has inspired a just confidence in the honesty of the transactions which have been concluded under their supervision. The Friends, to whom agencies in the northern and Central Superintendencies were originally assigned, have most faithfully and industriously continued their beneficent work, with a success even greater than could have been reasonably expected. Since the passage of the act of Congress making it impracticable to continue military officers in charge of Indian agencies, under your directions the field has been sub-divided and the various missionary associations of the country invited to occupy the same relations to them as those which the Friends have to the agencies under their control. The objections which would naturally arise to the co-operation of religious bodies in Governmental work have been obviated so far as possible by inviting the assistance of all missionary associations which have taken part in the work of civilizing the Indian. A preference of any denomination or sect has thus been avoided, and the labors already performed are utilized to a greater extent than would otherwise be possible. Wherever a mission school has been established, it has been understood that you would appoint an agent in sympathy with the mission, so that its influence for good might be increased by the whole force of governmental patronage. If the Indians are to be improved in condition, our policy must be essentially changed, so that provision for the wants of the matured and aged shall be treated merely as a temporary expedient, while the training of the children in the ways of civilization shall be the controlling and permanent feature of the system. On this point I will add that the Commissioner of Education is earnestly endeavoring to procure such information with regard to the proper and successful modes of Indian government as may enable his Bureau to co-operate most thoroughly with the Indian office. The estimated expenses of the Indian service for the coming fiscal year, including appropriations which may be necessary to meet interest on non-paying stocks held in trust, will be $5,070,000, against an appropriation of $6,150,000 for the current year, showing a reduction of $1,080,000."

The Census.

The preliminary report of the census is now printing, and will appear during the early days of the next session of Congress. This will necessarily be confined to general statistics, exhibiting the population by aggregates, and by classes of each county in the United States from 1790 to 1870 inclusive. Somewhat over 2,300 counties will appear. The table of smaller and subdivisions embrace over 20,000 items. The volumes containing agricultural, manufacturing and local and miscellaneous statistics will be ready by April. The organization of the bureau has afforded an opportunity of applying the principle of competitive examinations. Those who desire clerical employment were sent before the Commission and required to answer in writing a series of written questions, and were credited accordingly. The clerical force employed has been as large as possible with convenience, in the belief that statistics furnished by the census will lose much of their value unless they are presented to the country at the earliest day possible.

The Pacific Railroads.

The subscriptions to stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company amount to $33,783,000, of which $33,762,300 has been paid. The total receipts of the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $8,344,371 08; the expenses $5,649,573 45; net earnings $2,694,797 63. The entire cost of the road at that date was $108,722,134, and the indebtedness of the company $76,480,698 61, of which $27,236,512 was for United States bonds. A copy of the consolidation articles of the Central Pacific Railroad has been filed in this Department. Stock to the amount of $48,400,100 has been subscribed, and $48,378,740 paid. The receipts from transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $6,070,172; expenses, $3,543,212; net earnings, $2,527,960. The indebtedness of this company amounts to $67,029,730, of which $27,851,000 was to the United States. The stock subscription of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway to the amount of $5,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is $18,462,354, of which $6,303,000 was to the United States. The cost of construction of 533 miles of the main line is estimated at $26,000,000.

The initial point of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is near Springfield, Missouri. Fifty miles are now completed, at a cost of $2,760,841. The company has issued bonds secured by mortgage on its lands to the amount of $3,000,000. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad subscribed is $4,470,000, of which $1,788,000 has been paid. The cost of the road is $4,941,320; indebtedness $5,044,320. At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of the subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad was $1,800,000; actually paid in, $280,000. Five hundred and ten miles have been explored, at a cost of $40,375. It has contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for the sum of $2,770,000 in gold, payment to be made and possession taken by the 31st of December next.

The Northern Pacific Railroad filed maps designating the route of the road from the mouth of Montreal river, Wisconsin, to Simiahmoo, forty-ninth parallel, Washington Territory. Instructions were thereupon issued for the withdrawal in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon of the odd numbered sections of land to which prior adverse rights had not attached within twenty miles, and in Washington Territory tenth of such sections within forty miles on each side of the road.

The attorneys of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern branch now, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson Railroad Company were fully heard on the right of their respective companies to construct a railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas through the Indian territory. I also considered the objections of the representatives of certain Indian tribes, through whose lands the projected lines of road would pass. After a most careful examination I reached the conclusion that existing laws and treaties authorized the construction of but one such road on certain conditions which neither company had then performed. On a subsequent hearing it was shown that the first named company had completed its road to the designated point on that boundary, and I held it was entitled to extend its line through said territory.

The Public Lands.

The report of Secretary Cox, of which a considerable portion was delayed by the storm last night, contains the following statistics concerning the public lands: During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows: Cash sales 2,159,515 acres; acres located with military warrants 212,360; taken for homesteads 3,698,910; located with college scrip 192,848; grants to railroads 996,685; grants to wagon roads 36,628; approved to States as swamp 431,628; Indian scrip locations 16,827; total 8,095,413 acres—a quantity greater by 429,261 acres than that disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts of the office during the same period amounted to $3,063,513 90, less by $809,572 30 than received the previous year. The quantity of land taken under the homestead act was greater by 961,545 acres than that of the preceding year. The area of public land undisposed of is 1,387,732,209,084 acres, of which 1,307,115,448 acres are unsurveyed. Grants for educational purposes since the foundation of the Government amount to 78,576,802 acres; for military services 73,465,961 acres; for internal improvements, exclusive of railroads and wagon roads, $5,853,054 acres; swamp lands approved to the States amount to 60,450,868 acres, and there have been selected by way of indemnity for swamp lands 6,372,621 acres. There has been paid $72,849,116 as indemnity for swamp lands sold by the Government for cash.

With regard to the long standing question of private claims to lands in New Mexico and Arizona, arising under grants made while the country belonged to another sovereignty, and the act of Congress authorizing the Surveyor Generals of these Territories to ascertain and report on the claims, the Secretary says: The method adopted differs essentially from that authorized in respect of similar claims in California, and is liable to serious objections. The rights of the Government are not represented, the Surveyor General reporting only on documentary evidence submitted by interested parties. The confirmation of the claims rests with Congress, which is not so well adapted as a judicial tribunal for passing upon controverted debts, facts and laws, and general boundaries given in the original documents, afford so safe and certain means of ascertaining the real extent of the tract. One claim confirmed by Congress covered an estimated area of 450 square leagues. The Secretary refused to authorize a survey of it, because the government of Mexico could not lawfully grant a tract larger than eleven square leagues. The Secretary recommends that if a special tribunal for investigating these titles be not established, there should be additional legislation defining the duties of the Department and Bureau of Public Lands in such cases.

The Patent Office.

The following are the statistics of the Patent

Office. During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applicants for patents, including reissues and designs, 3,3?? caveats and 1?0 applications for extension of patents. Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 181 extended and 1,089 allowed, but not issued, by reason of non-payment of the final fee. On the first day of October, 1869, the unexpended balance of the appropriation was $416,904 50. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, was $538,10? making an aggregate of $955,904 58; expenditure since that date $541,788 69, leaving an unexpended balance of $414,106 49 available for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The fees received during said year amounted to $136,304 29 in excess of the expenditures. The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is $673,570. The number of patents during the past is less than that issued during the preceding year. This fact is no proof that the enterprise of our countrymen has diminished or deficiency in the application of their inventive genius and scientific attainments to industrial pursuits and mechanical arts. The result is due to the increased care and labor which have been bestowed by the office upon applications, when by frivolous and worthless contrivances have been rejected. I recommended last year the abolition of the right to appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the district. This appeal from an executive to a judicial officer—a strange anomaly unknown in the practice of any other bureau—worked only evil, and that continually. It no longer exists in interference cases, and can now only be taken in *ex parte* cases to the Court. Even this limited change in the pre-existing law has been attended with the best practical results.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail.

The Secretary speaks at length of the beneficent result of the visit of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to Washington. He says that at the time of their visit very little hope was entertained that war could be avoided, but a simple, clear and perfectly frank statement of the attitude of your administration was made to them, both by yourself and the officers of this department. No attempt was made to hide from the gravity of the situation and absolute necessity for their accepting the new condition of things. They were made to understand the hopelessness of continued conflicts with such a nation as that through whose country they had passed—from the upper Missouri to the capital, and urged to trust implicitly and peacefully to the good will of the government and the people of the United States, and to accept the necessity of looking in future to agriculture rather than hunting for subsistence. The visit made a favorable and, I sincerely trust, enduring impression upon their minds. Impending war with all its unnumbered horrors, its waste of blood and treasure has been averted. The influence of leading Sioux chieftains continues to be on the side of peace and their example has been followed by all the principal war-like tribes, which last spring were threatening our frontier settlements. To perpetuate our friendly relations with the Sioux much, however, remains to be done. The Reservation assigned by the Peace Commission of 1868 has not been absolutely secured to them. I am aware of no reason why the right of the Indians to it should not be recognized and confirmed by positive enactment. Until this be done they cannot be permanently located or induced to give up their wandering habits and adopt a new mode of life. Our delay in taking action on this disturbing question has already excited distrust of our good faith, and if longer continued will, I fear, render them disaffected and inimical. I earnestly recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject. The consent of the Osages to remove from Kansas to the Indian Territory happily ends the difficulty which once foreboded serious troubles. The wrongs inflicted on these Indians by the encroachments on their reservations were of a most unjustifiable character. The speedy confirmation of the Cherokee treaty now before Congress is recommended. A survey of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaws is in progress, but the Secretary recommends that before the land office is established or allotments made, certain supposed discrepancies between the statutes and treaty of which the Choctaws complain be investigated and reconciled.

The statistics of business in the Pension Bureau during the past year were made public some time ago. Secretary Cox, in treating of this branch of his Department, says: The Commissioner has devoted special attention and energetic effort, first, to a more thorough examination of the evidence presented in support of pension claims, thus insuring the rejection of such as are fictitious and unfounded; second, to searching inquiry in regard to the present list of invalid pensions, with a view to a more just and uniform graduation of the existing rates; and third, to the ascertainment and cancellation of fraudulent claims heretofore allowed. The actual amount saved by the disallowance of unjust claims cannot be accurately estimated, but from the other reforms I have mentioned a reduction of $1,560,000 has been made in the amount required to pay pensions allowed prior to the current year. The amount of invalid pensions stopped under the last biennial examinations was $14,584; of those reduced, $83,784; of those stopped during the year by order of the Bureau $21,888; of those so reduced $5,616, and of other pensions so stopped $10,920, aggregating annually $157,782. During the same year the sum of $20,105 was fraudulently drawn by women who had remarried, nearly the whole of which has been recovered. The sum of $6,122 56 was reported as retained by attorneys in excess of legal fees, a large proportion of which has been restored to the pensioners. Forty attorneys were arrested for violations of the statutes, of whom eighteen were convicted, eleven acquitted, three escaped and the cases of eight were pending at the close of the year. Sixty-five prisoners were arrested for fraud, of whom thirty-two were convicted, nine acquitted, and the cases of four were pending at the close of the year. In view of actual and attempted frauds upon colored pensioners and applicants for pensions in the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, a special commission was appointed to make thorough investigation. They examined and reported upon fifty cases, and their labors disclosed an enormous amount of systematic extortion and fraud upon pensioners and the Government. If the balance of existing appropriations for the pension office remaining unexpended on the 1st of July next be withheld from the Treasury and applied to that service, the amount required for next year will be $10,000,000 less than the appropriation of the present year.

The Bureau of Education

Has received application for information from all sections of the country and from abroad. A large part of the facts and statistics necessary to answer these inquiries satisfactorily have never been collected. Congress has not authorized the printing of any of the several reports emanating from the Bureau, and the Commissioner was, until last August, compelled to answer by correspondence inquiries made of him. Three thousand copies of the "Circular of Information" were by my direction then printed. They have been distributed, but the demand has not been supplied. The Commissioner has prepared a condensed statement, exhibiting the present condition of education in the several States, and containing statistics which, in collective form, have never been published. It is obvious that the Bureau, as at present constituted, bears no just relation to the vital interests with which to some extent it is charged. The Secretary refers to the opinions expressed on this subject in the last report.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

A considerable portion of the Secretary's report relates to the public institutions of the District of Columbia. He says concerning the Capitol that it may be regarded as completed and that the grounds about it should be put in order at once. For repairs of buildings and improvement of grounds, he recommends an appropriation of $80,000, which is less by $10,000 than the sum voted for the present year.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Letter from Hon. A. G. Curtin—Good Advice from the Ex-Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 18, 1870.—A private letter from Governor Curtin has just been received here, containing the following, relative to the proposed revision of our State Constitution. After stating that he has not participated in political discussions since he has been in Russia, the Governor says:

"But I cannot refrain from encouraging you in the important reform you treat so fully and forcibly in your last letter. I am rejoiced to learn that an earnest effort is about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania by calling upon the people of the State to exercise their sovereign power through the channel of a reform convention. Surely such a movement must meet with the cordial approval and enlist the positive efforts of the best men of both parties, for the necessity of thorough reform is painfully apparent to all. It is not in any sense a question of party politics, and it should be preserved from the dangers of mere partisan direction. The revision of the fundamental law of a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania, after the lapse of a third of a century, embracing a decade of matchless progress, is a work of no common magnitude. It is most vital to our vast and varied material interests, and equally so to our future honor and advancement, that the people should be enabled to perfect these sadly needed reforms in the most unbiassed and dispassionate manner, and, therefore, special elections, as far removed as possible from the annual political struggle, should be held, not only for the election of delegates to the convention, but also for the ratification or rejection of the amendments which may be matured and proposed. Such a convention at this time could not fail to elevate the character of our legislation and to redeem our political system from many of the debauching influences which have become so closely interwoven with it. It would enforce a just deference to popular will in the enactment of laws, and the exercise of all delegated powers, and when the will of the people is respected the good name and the prosperity of the Commonwealth are never imperilled.

BOLTING.

What the New York "Tribune" Says.

Some days ago, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* undertook to lecture the New York *Tribune* on the subject of bolting—charging it with having done great harm to the Republican cause by advising the people to bolt regular nominations. The *Tribune* cites a few of the instances in which it opposed the so-called "regular" nominations, and adds:

The *Tribune* felt constrained to advise the people of our State not to re-elect the perpetrators of this grievous wrong, whether called Republicans or Democrats. This advice involved us in some trouble and provoked some enmities that we would gladly have escaped; yet we still hold that it was our duty to give it and abide the consequences. And we have since repeatedly counseled our readers not to intrust legislation or other grave responsibilities to men who have already disgraced themselves by selling their votes. If you call that bolting, so be it; but we are firmly resolved to persist in it.

But it hurts the party. Perhaps; though we consider this the wrong end of the staff. It is corruption that hurts the party, and they are justly responsible for the consequences who betray its momentous trusts in order to fill their own capacious pockets. If they will steal, they ought to have the common decency not to insist on subsequent nominations. * * *

Now it seems to us that the right way, the only way to stop bolting, is to *put up no candidates who ought to be bolted*. Only be sure of that, and bolts will be few and of small account. But if Conventions are packed to nominate aspirants who ought not to be put up, there will be serious bolts, and all the newspapers on earth can't help it. This is perfectly clear to most people; we hope hope to make it palpable even to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

CUBA.

Rejoicing Over the Election of Aosta—Battle Between Cabral and Baez—The Former Routed.

HAVANA, November 23.—The dispatches from the New York Associated Press, announcing the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain have created great unbounded enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and the city given up to festivities. A reception at the palace has been arranged for to-morrow, and on Sunday all the troops in the neighborhood will be received by the Captain General.

General DeRodas to-day set at liberty 3,000 negroes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 23, 1870.

Money is working much easier in our local discount market. The banks and individual loan houses, as a general thing, could take more good paper than is offering, and private lenders are seeking investments in mortgages and well backed paper. The latter is not so plentiful, especially that kind that will stand from 10 to 15 per cent., discount.

The belligerent feeling on the Eastern question having calmed down, there is a sharp advance in our bonds at the London market, which is reflected in a corresponding rise in the market. Public sentiment in England, as daily manifested, is more and more adverse to a war with Russia. India, the great source of English wealth, and about the only point on which Great Britain would care to embroil herself in war, is in no danger from Russia; she cannot be attacked from the sea while England has a fleet, and by land there are insuperable difficulties in the way of invasion. The nearest base for any movement on the part of Russia would be two thousand miles, the country intervening being full of unsettled tribes unfriendly to Russia. As for Turkey, she is in no wise worth to John Bull the expense and hazard of an open rupture with Russia. Should the present peace feeling in England hold, a further advance in consols and in our Government bonds may be expected, until last week's decline is recovered.

—The New York Stock Exchange adjourned at noon to-day, until Friday morning. The prices this forenoon were higher and the general tone of the market promising. The *World* of yesterday says: New York Central advanced ⅜ to ½ per cent., owing to heavy purchases—about twenty-five thousand shares—and the report that the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and New York Central managers are likely to settle on a tariff of advanced freights to-morrow. Western Union was also purchased very largely to-day by the parties manipulating this stock. The rest of the market was dull and without any marked feature. Southern State securities were heavy and lower, especially in new Tennessees.

—The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for second week of November, are as follows:

1870	$179,505 21
1869	178,968 18
Increase this year	$537 03

For the first two weeks of the month there is a total decrease of $11,512 59; while for the ten months and two weeks of the year 1870 there is a total increase of $235,868 52.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107⅛
U. S. 10-40s	106⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	91
Cy. Pacifics	110¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 23, 1870.	10.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
C & H	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Do Scrip	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Reading	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Harlem		132	
Mich Cent		120½	
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Ill. Cent		136	
Cleve. & P	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
C. & N. W	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Do pref'd	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Rock Isl	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
St. Paul	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Do pref'd	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Wabash		52⅝	
Do pref'd		74	
Fort Wayne		93⅝	
Ohio & M	32	32	32
Chi. & Alt		114⅛	
Do pref'd		117	
B. H. and E		3⅛	
N. J. Cent		107⅛	
Canton		66	
W. U. Tel		42⅛	
Quicksilver		4	
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Adams Ex		65½	
Wells F		33	
American		45⅛	
U. S		35⅝	
Gold	111⅛	112	112

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92⅛	92⅝	½	....
N. Y. Central scrip	87	87⅛	⅛	....
Erie	24⅛	24⅛	....	....
Reading	101⅛	101⅝	½	....
Harlem	132	132	....	....
Illinois Central	135½	136	½	....
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜	....	....
Cleve. and Pitts	106⅛	106⅛	....	....
Northwestern	79⅛	79⅝	½	....
Do. preferred	89⅛	89⅝	½	....
Rock Island	111⅛	111⅝	½	....
St. Paul	59⅝	60⅛	½	....
Do. preferred	81⅛	81⅝	½	....
Wabash	52⅛	52⅝	½	....
Do. preferred	74	74	....	....
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅝	½	....
Ohio and Miss	32	32	....	....
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅝	½	....
Adams Express	65	65½	½	....
Gold	111⅛	112	⅞	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	32¼
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	40½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	15¼

The changes in the local discount market to-day were unimportant. Under a light demand the banks are able to furnish customers pretty liberally on new offerings. There is a good deal of renewing, as usual, which, with some banks, is unavoidable. Loans on call are made at from 6 to 8 per cent. on government collateral. Transactions of this character usually represent operations in large amounts, and there is an implied option with the borrower to return the loan inside of thirty days, although the lender has it in his power to shorten the time.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of yesterday, says: At the Stock Board business opened buoyantly. Once more the tide has turned in Reading, and the operators for a rise are again running prices up. To-day there were sales of 10,700 shares at 50⅞ and 51, with the major portion of the transactions at the higher figure, buyer 60.

These sales are proof that another heavy "long" operation has been started. That the "bears" will stand idly by any more than they did last week and the preceding, is not at all probable, and another lively contest in Reading will, therefore, mark the operations for the next few days. Pennsylvania dropped ¼ on sales of small lots; Norristown and Camden and Amboy changed hands at Saturday's figures; Little Schuylkill was ½ higher; 37 was offered for Catawissa preferred; 11½ for the common; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; 51¼ for Minehill; 28 for Elmira; 40 for Northern Central; 45 for North Pennsylvania. Considerable excitement was created at the board and among outside operators by the announcement that arrangements had been perfected for the leasing, for the usual period of 999 years, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad by the Lehigh Valley Company.

Shares of North Pennsylvania were bid up to 45, in consequence of the report, which was, however, entirely unfounded. It obtained general credence from the well known fact that the Lehigh Valley is a prosperous and well managed corporation that could, with advantage to itself and the public, absorb the North Pennsylvania, which is not doing so well as it should. The Lehigh Valley road extends from Wilkesbarre to Phillipsburg, N. J., a distance of one hundred and one miles. The company also own a number of branch roads, among them the Penn Haven and Milnerville, Penn Haven and Hazleton, and Black Creek Junction. It holds by lease the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, extending from Wilkesbarre to the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction. From November, 1868, to October, 1869, inclusive, the receipts of the Lehigh Valley Road amounted to $4,938,591, the greater portion of which was derived from coal freights. It has a paid up capital of $16,000,000 and a funded debt of $6,500,000, of which over $4,500,000 is funded.

The North Pennsylvania connects this city with Bethlehem, a distance of fifty-five miles. Its receipts from November, 1868, to October, 1869, inclusive, aggregated $1,112,731. It has a debt of upward of $3,500,000. The shares number 63,060. In time the North Pennsylvania will be in possession of the Lehigh Valley, and this consolidation will be to the advantage of the stockholders of both roads.

—The New York Stock market has recovered from the drop in prices incident to the Russian war feeling of last week. In speaking of the fall in stocks last week, the *Herald* remarks: As far as it was possible to discover, this decline was the result rather of speculative sales than of any general change in the feelings of the holders of stock, the situation of the money market being such as to encourage a retention of investments. In fact, the financial situation is without the least cause of alarm. The banks were seldom in so strong a position. Last night at the close of business they held not only the reserve required by law, but nearly $14,000,000 in addition, so that if necessity required they could expand their loans to the extent of over $50,000,000. As to the disturbances which would be brought about by actual hostilities between Russia and England, it would be but a temporary flurry. Indeed, some of the railway officials have been heard to express a wish that war would take place, for it would swell the freight earnings of their lines. The Crimean war began in October, 1853—a season of the year when money is usually very stringent, and as in those days gold was the only reserve which the banks could hold, and as the war at first took large quantities of specie to Europe, the banks were compelled to contract heavily. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, stocks fell off an average of only five to six per cent. in the interval to December 30, 1854. Here, however, the current suddenly turned, and a sharp rise ensued, New York Central and Reading rising nearly 20 ℔ cent. A better parallel is to be found, however, in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, when, as now, specie payments were suspended and the banks used legal tenders as a reserve, and gold was simply a commodity for export, like cotton or wheat. The difference was that in 1854 and 1855 the good coin of the country—the basis of banking—was liable to sudden diminution, while in 1866 the real reserve of the banks—the $150,000,000 legal tender currency—is not in the least liable to contraction by deportation to Europe. In 1866 stocks steadily advanced and, during the three months the war lasted, rose about 10 per cent. The normal fluctuation in stocks, with a war between Russia and England, should, therefore, be to higher prices, even if we had not passed the season of tight money which appears to have been the only reason of the preliminary fall in stocks when the Crimean war broke out. The inference that the decline last week was the result of speculative sales is thus strongly confirmed. To analyze the position more closely, we are situated now as we were just before the Austro-Prussian war broke out, or as we were at the beginning of the year 1855, in the Crimean war, when, the stringency in money corrected or overcome, stocks took their rise of 10 to 20 per cent.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat opened dull but closed active; No 1 $1 06, No 2 $1 02¼. Oats—No 2 firmer at 41½. Corn neglected 52c. Barley—No 2 78c. Rye—No 1 firm at 70c. Hogs ¼@⅜c lower at $7 00@7 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair trade demand for most descriptions. In regard to prices we have but few changes to notice, and those will be found under their appropriate heads. The weather has been changeable. Yesterday we had a taste of winter. A rise in our rivers would be very acceptable to a large class of persons who have been anxiously waiting that event for some time. The amount of coal ready to leave on the first water is large. Flour—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. In regard to prices we have no change to note. The strong competition among dealers keeps prices down to a low figure. Poultry—The receipts yesterday was among the largest we have ever seen, the Brownsville packets being literally covered with the various kinds.

The following are the receipts of of produce for the past two weeks. It will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,876	7,092	11,968
Apples, bbls	9,469	4,891	14,359
Cheese, bxs	1,404	1,311	2,715
Corn, sacks	1,744	2,878	4,622
Wheat, sacks	4,287	4,801	9,090
Barley, sacks	1,765	2,729	4,494
Rye, sacks	720	537	1,257
Oats, sacks	5,927	4,519	10,446
Butter, pkgs	404	381	785
Bacon, tierces	18	150	168
Bulk meats, pieces	1,300	25,009	26,309

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; prices remain stationary. We can report sales of Soda Ash—Refined 55 ℔ cent., 3⅛@3¼c ℔ lb; common 48 ℔ cent., 2½@2¾c ℔ lb. Potash 7@7½c ℔ lb. Pearls 9@9½c ℔ lb.

APPLES—The supply in the market was amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The receipts were 800 bbls; the current rates were $2 50@3 00 for fair to prime; $3 25@3 50 for choice lots, in a small way.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@80c ℔ gallon.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 85; seconds $1 15@1 30 ℔ cwt.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed chickens at 12@14c; live at 45@55c; live turkeys $1 25@1 50, and dressed at 15@18c ℔ lb.

SEED—The market was not over active, and buyers were taking hold sparingly. Cloverseed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is no change in prices, and we note sales at $3 50@4 00 ℔ cwt., with a declining tendency.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@80c ℔ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ℔ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ℔ bush; Eastern $1 75.

TALLOW—The demand has fallen off, sales of city rendered being reported at 8½@8¾c.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied with baled and wagon lots. Prices have undergone no change. Sales of the former were made from wharf at $12, $16@17, and from wagon $12, $14@17 ℔ ton.

BROOM CORN—In good supply. We can report sales in a regular way at 6@7c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 5½@6c for quarters and 10@11c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 9@9½c for cored ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 65 50 ℔ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 90@95c; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 75@80c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ℔ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ℔ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, still taken as a whole there was a fair demand. The supply in the market is sufficient for all ordinary occasions. The receipts by river and rail reach 8,78 barrels. The current rates were as follows: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40, sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

BEESWAX—The market was steady a fair trade demand; we can report sales at 35@38c.

COAL—In good supply. We note sales of Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ℔ ton delivered.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 16c; cady lard 17½c; Market reported fair.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18 00; Eastern cultivated $12 00@14 00; Western $12 00@16 00 ℔ barrel.

HONEY—We note sales strained at 27@28c ℔ lb.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ℔ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock on hand is a small one, and holders are generally firm in their views. The receipts for the week were 150 tierces. The current rates were, sugar cured hams, plain, 21½c; shoulders 15@15½c; mess pork, $25 50 ℔ bbl.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ℔ hf gross.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ℔ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 21@24c ℔ lb for new crop.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied. Receipts since our last, 315 boxes. We note sales of Western Reserve at 14@14½c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Goshen 15½@16c per lb.

HUSKS—are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ lb.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,094 sacks; rye, 116 sacks; barley 2,29 sacks; wheat, 411 sacks; corn, 211 sacks. Wheat was most fancied; prices are governed altogether by the quality and condition; sales red winter $1 18, 1 20@1 22; white $1 30, 1 33@1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats—market quiet with a moderate business doing, with sales on wharf and depot at 45@46c; store rates 48@50c. Corn—new was in good demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change, sales being reported on track and wharf at 60@62c; store 65@66c; old corn was more fancied; shelled prime yellow is held at 75@80c ℔ bushel. Rye—market quiet; prices are unchanged; we quote nominally at 80@85c. Barley—there was no demand; dealers are apart in their views; spring 80@90c, fall 95c@$1 ℔ bushel is what was wanted.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℔ lb.

VENISON—Is not so "dear," and now sells, whole buck, undressed, at 12c ℔ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 14@15½c per lb.

EGGS—Supply is light and sales at 30@31c ℔ dozen.

BUTTER—Receipts 70 packages; sales prime roll at 28@30c; fancy lots 31@32c; common is very dull, not wanted.

NUTS—Sales of Chestnuts at $8 50@9 00; hickorynuts $1 50 ℔ bush; walnuts $1 00 ℔ bush.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new or important to notice. The demand was fair and sales were of a similar description. The leading houses report the following quotations:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 21c; Java at 27@27½c ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; extra C 13¼c; C 13c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12½c; new, 12c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ℔ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Ratemyer & Elder's, 85@90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ℔ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80c ℔ gallon; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ℔ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ℔ lb.

RICE—The market was steady sales Carolina 8@9½c; Patna 8½@9c; Rangoon 9c ℔ lb.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ℔ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are teady; sales at $3 50@4 00 ℔ bbl.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ℔ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ℔ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago strained $1 27; Cincinnati do $1 14 ℔ gallon.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21@21½c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. tions to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was decidedly a quiet one, with a falling off in the demand. Still, holders were firm and not inclined to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The natural result was a dull market, with but few sales reported. The general impression was that dealers were preparing for Thanksgiving.

CRUDE.

We continue to quote as follows: November, 9½c bid; January to July, S. O., 8⅞@9c; B. O. same time, 10@10½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O. December	9c
2,000 bbls B. O. December	9⅝c
2,000 bbls B. O. December	9⅝c
4,000 bbls B. O. December	9⅞c

REFINED.

There was an improved demand for early deliveries. The futures were not fancied. We quote as follows: Spot, 23¼c; November 23c; December, 22@22½c; January and February, 23¼c; first six months 1871, 23¼@23½c; April, May and June, 23@23c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 23.—The *Herald* says there was considerable activity in most localities, though no change in prices.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper creek	3 00
2,000 bbls upper creek	2 95
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 20

In total on lower creek 5,000 barrels sold at $3 20.

OIL CITY, November 23.—The market is quiet, but still there is more disposition to buy, and sales have been made at yesterday's figures, $3 20 for regardless lower creek, and $3 40 for heavy; 25c better for same grades at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Market steady 23⅞c; S. W. 23¼c. Crude 18¾@18½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 23.—Market unchanged at $2 95 on upper creek.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Refined—November, 23⅞c; spot 23⅞@23¾c; 25th 23¼c bid; December, 23⅛@23¼c; January and February 23¼c; February 23⅜@23½c; March 23¼c; April 23⅝c. Crude 11⅛c. Market dull.

TITUSVILLE, November 23.—Market very quiet and nothing doing whatever; price about $3 05.

NEW YORK, November 23, 3 P. M.—Crude 12¾; refined 23⅞c. Market flat; no sales. Philadelphia settlements at 23⅜c.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 22—Shippers are unable to reach our market by water navigation, and we have had no increase in the supply. With a moderate consumptive demand prices have been firmly held, as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bushel	13@14c
Youghiogheny, delivered	16@18c
Ohio River, afloat	9@11c
Ohio River, delivered	14@16c
Cannel, delivered	20@22c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

LOUISVILLE.

November 22.—The market is still fairly supplied, and prices are firm. Dealers are selling Pittsburgh at $4 25 ℔ load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 ℔ load and Cannel at $5 50 ℔ load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytona. Pittsburgh coal is held at 15c in barges, cash; Cannel 15c; Pomeroy 10c ℔ bushel.

Check to Copper Production in Australia.

The London *Times*, in noticing the latest advices from South Australia, says:

Commercial matters had been dull during the month, the low price of copper causing a suspension of working at several mines, particularly at the "Bremer," belonging to the Worthing Mining Company, with an English proprietary, and the Paringa and the East Paringa, belonging to local companies.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, November 19, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The run of cattle and sheep for the past three days was not up to the average; that of hogs, however, was large, and as will be seen from our report heavy sales were made. There were several packers in the market, among whom we noticed E. H. Myers, who purchased close upon one thousand, and will at once commence to slaughter them. Cattle and hogs sold lower, whilst sheep went at previous prices. We give the closing rates of the market as furnished by a leading dealer in stock:

CATTLE—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $6 50@7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@4 75.

HOGS—Extra, Philadelphia, $7 00@7 87; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 75@7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

SHEEP.—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4½@5c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3½@4c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3@3½c; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50c@$1.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. C. B. Martin, yardmaster, reports the following as the number cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules received at the yards for the week.

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	220	Hogs	225
Sheep	65	Mules	6
Horses	5		
Total			522

Cattle.

Regular cattle dealers report the following sales for the past week, with the prices received:

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C Q Briggs	18	21,850	6 50
C Q Briggs	19	20,800	6 87
John G Bear	19	20,450	5 30
John G Bear	1	980	5 00
N S Groff	24	17,930	4 62
J Roth	21	21,700	5 40
J McCauley	2	1,900	4 50
H Miller	15	20,180	8 00
John McArdle	3	2,300	4 50
Thos Lamb	16	28,690	$16 on 6 50
C Q Briggs	14	20,470	6 75
E Pittman	13	13,600	6 00

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Bear	16	16,850	4 65
W Tilbrook	4	4,040	5 00
H Todd	2	1,560	3 75
H Todd	5	4,040	4 75
H Todd	1	750	4 25
Moore	36	39,120	6 00
A Q Briggs	32	41,720	7 12

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
P Clemens	51	57,360	$6 50
T H Todd	21	19,250	5 00
T H Todd	23	17,400	4 12
Wm Hines	10	10,630	3 75
T Sands	2	2,540	7 00
J Kerwin	1	℔ head	65 00
T H Todd	1	℔ head	50 00
T H Todd	1	℔ head	24 00
R Wayne	16	18,260	5 50
R Wayne	2	2,270	4 00
R Wayne	2	1,720	3 50
R Wayne	1	1,340	4 00
W Duffey	34	41,060	5 90
T Lamb	19	23,630	7 00
J Heller	3	3,360	6 00
T P Todd	2	1,600	5 00
W Tomer	4	4,440	6 25
T Urben	3	3,500	5 37
T Urben	1	831	5 00
T H Todd	6	5,060	4 25
T H Todd	21	18,030	5 30

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Bear	17	20,160	$4 25
T Frechert	3	34,030	6 00
McCauley	16	16,950	5 70
McCauley	3	3,190	5 00
J Swaggart	20	19,250	5 40
J Swaggart	1	1,120	5 50
Jno Bear	41	41,690	5 20
T Lamb	34	40,920	6 25
J Bear	17	12,820	4 50
J Roth	22	19,800	5 50
Tillrock	1	860	5 30
McArdle	20	19,120	$20 off 4 00
M Groff	1 bull	1,680	4 12
H Todd	4	℔ head	18 80
Wm Hines	11	10,430	3 75
H Todd	1	640	4 00
R Maines	17	19,650	6 12
McArdle	18	22,970	7 25
McArdle	18	15,380	4 00
H Todd	19	18,040	$5 over 5 00
R Maines	75	80,260	6 20
R Maines	71	75,140	6 20
R Maines	19	20,440	$1 off 6 00
Klemmers & Aull	36	38,680	5 75
H Todd	18	19,500	6 25
H Todd	4	4,180	5 00
McCauley	1	per head	36 00
McCauley	9	8,900	5 80

F. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.		Price.
Keller	18	cows and bulls	4 00

Hogs.

SALES.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
John F Ryenthaler	44	11,830	$8 00
W Hedges	45	11,440	7 30
J F Byenthaler	65	20,810	8 12
J F Byenthaler	42	11,530	8 00
Wood, Morrell & Co	47	12,190	7 75
W Hedges	94	25,550	7 60
Wm Newport	109	31,020	7 12
W Hedges	107	22,090	7 50
Veotter & B	91	24,900	7 75
Aull & Meyers	3	720	6 25
W Newport	59	15,480	7 45
Reynthaler	88	23,120	7 75
E Smith	24	6,550	7 65
W Newport	106	25,290	7 60
W Newport	50	11,470	7 50
W Hedges	91	22,950	7 40
W Hedges	99	24,960	7 65
W Hedges	49	12,080	7 50
E Smith	47	10,520	7 65
J Reyenthaller	93	26,560	7 75
W Newport	47	11,090	6 50
A W Gillette	96	22,820	7 30
W Newport	53	12,700	7 40
W Newport	81	18,280	7 12
W Newport	101	22,100	7 30
J F Reyenthaller	51	14,230	7 62
J F Reyenthaller	88	26,780	7 62
Wm Evans	48	12,940	7 35
J A Miller	50	12,800	7 37
J S Setter	57	13,460	7 50
J Rambo	82	21,980	7 40
A W Gillette	90	25,740	7 45
A W Gillette	86	24,850	7 45
S S Smith	50	18,110	7 75
Reotter & B	98	22,080	7 15
George Hill	42	10,600	7 30
W Newport	100	21,390	7 20
W Woodland	8	2,720	7 20
Pidcock & E	11	2,830	7 31
H G Imhoff & Co	70	21,000	7 25
Veotter & B	97	28,740	7 60
W Woodland	54	14,460	7 40
W Woodland	53	14,550	7 25
A W Gillett	146	40,290	7 20
E Smith	41	3,810	6 75
A W Gillett	112	24,990	7 20
J Rothchield	50	13,990	7 40
W Hedges	19	6,000	6 50
Erriman & P	8	1,910	7 00
W Wilhelm	15	2,850	7 00
W Hedges	84	25,199	6 50
Freeman & P	136	21,950	6 75
Voetter & B	51	13,950	7 37
J F Ryenthaller	87	26,080	7 10
E Smith	53	10,220	7 00
W Hedges	106	25,740	7 00
E H Meyers	109	27,560	7 13
E H Meyers	96	25,810	7 13
E H Meyers	71	18,190	6 90
W Hedges	100	24,730	7 00
W Hedges	67	21,720	7 00
J F Ryenthaller	45	12,430	7 10
J F Reyenthaller	46	12,430	7 10
E Smith	36	8,920	7 00
E Smith	58	14,860	7 00
E Smith	34	8,780	7 00
E H Meyers	181	54,610	7 10
E Smith	42	10,460	6 75
E Smith	45	14,360	6 75

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Rambo	90	27,430	8 00
Veeter & B	97	26,610	8 00
A Hickman	92	24,710	8 00
E D Smith	100	24,110	7 50
E D Smith	111	25,120	7 30
E D Smith	48	14,000	7 60
E D Smith	167	39,740	7 40
H G Imhoff	86	24,830	7 60
H G Imhoff	78	24,210	8 00
H G Imhoff	79	24,720	7 60
E D Smith	133	28,390	7 40
A W Gillett	65	12,510	7 60
W Hedges	102	29,280	7 70
W Hedges	96	26,430	7 70
W Woodland	52	12,680	7 70
Wm Newport	56	14,190	7 45
Wm Newport	107	24,110	7 40
C M Keys	98	23,190	7 00
Coneter	10	2,500	7 25
Koldeck	12	3,339	7 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B	110	25,800	7 50
Smith & Watson	58	13,860	7 60
Imhoff & Co	80	22,670	7 80
Imhoff & Co	105	28,210	7 70
Imhoff & Co	87	28,740	8 00
Imhoff & Co	94	24,800	7 65
Wm Newport	28	7,400	7 00
Wm Newport	34	10,330	7 12
W Newport	59	14,600	7 00
W Newport	63	13,710	7 00
Wm Newport	58	1,350	6 80
Geo Fritz	20	4,910	7 10
A W Gillett	7	1,890	7 00
A W Gillett	28	8,930	7 30
A W Gillette	61	16,250	7 30
A W Gillette	55	14,480	7 50
A W Gillette	50	12,830	7 40
A W Gillette	60	12,780	7 56
A W Gillette	85	23,080	7 15
Wm Smith	5	1,440	7 62
E D Smith	47	13,910	7 60
E D Smith	61	14,850	7 25
E D Smith	100	2,248	7 00
Silas Gorden	98	21,240	7 50
Kraman & Pidcock	65	13,680	7 40
J Roth	71	24,700	7 65
Kembow & H	82	24,870	7 25
Kreman & Co	93	20,190	7 10
C M Keys	101	23,180	7 00
C M Keys	111	27,230	7 00
C M Keys	16	27,230	7 00
Greenawald & K	52	15,540	7 21
Greenawald & K	52	15,840	7 00
J F Reyenthaller	81	27,110	7 00
E H Meyers	59	16,210	7 00

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J F Reyenthaller	98	27,720	7 70
J F Reyenthaller	82	26,860	7 75
J G Frantz	54	12,500	7 50
Aull & Myers	37	8,710	7 30
Rothchilds	21	7,240	7 10
E Smith	17	3,050	7 10
Myers	58	13,500	7 12

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Hedges	320	78,800	7 50
J Reyenthaler	45	13,280	7 60
A W Gillette	35	8,260	7 12
Imhoff & Co	99	23,260	7 20

F. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E Smith	118	......	7 35
M H & Co	61	......	7 30
L Delane	82	......	7 75
H G Imhoff & Co	48	......	7 80
E Smith	116	......	7 15
E Smith	54	......	7 00
W Newport	80	......	7 00
W Newport	196	......	6 90
E Smith	50 stillers	......	6 37

Sheep.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erriman & Co	198	16,190	$4 45
Erriman & Co	196	16,230	4 32
Erriman & Co	200	17,760	3 30
Erriman & Co	200	16,600	4 00
Jno J Taylor	122	14,630	6 50
F Pancoast	12	1,680	7 50
Jas Pearce	83	7,080	4 20
Jas Pearce	264	23,580	4 35
M C Lloyd	200	15,260	4 12
M C Lloyd	188	18,170	4 37
M C Lloyd	165	14,470	5 00
E H Davis	414	34,770	4 65
E H Davis	172	14,080	4 10
J G Bear	195	17,130	4 15
Chas Magee	41	1,100	2 25

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & Co	441	35,460	$4 25
Pidcock & Co	440	33,280	4 10
Pidcock & Co	441	32,910	4 18
Pidcock & Co	169	13,970	4 20
E. H. Davis	76	6,330	4 20
E. H. Davis	111	8,520	4 00
Pidcock & Co	192	16,370	4 45
Pidcock & Co	190	16,650	4 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & F	95	8,280	4 50
Pidcock & E	208	17,240	4 30
J Pearce	197	16,140	3 74
J Lloyd	64	4,440	3 75
J Pearce	177	16,260	4 25
J Pearce	2 bucks	℔ head	4 00
H Deitrich	230	15,110	4 00
J Bair	204	16,650	4 62
J J Taylor	160	15,010	4 40
Pidcock & E	114	17,150	5 50
J J Taylor	109	8,250	4 00
Pidcock & E	93	14,890	4 50
Pidcock & E	196	15,780	4 30
S H Davis	201	15,170	3 80
J Lloyd	109	9,290	4 00
J Freins	121	10,490	4 35
Pidcock & F	241	20,670	4 40
J J Taylor	192	16,160	4 25
Wm Druman	110	per head	4 00
W Hill	82	per head	1 25
Pidcock & E	161	9,570	3 80
Pidcock & E	454	29,770	3 85
S H Davis	201	12,620	4 00
W Hill	209	17,930	4 12
W Hill	132	9,570	3 80
J Floyd	92	6,290	4 00
E H Davis	198	17,260	5 00
E H Davis	197	15,600	4 10

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Pearce	192	13,420	4 45
E H Davis	61	4,660	4 50
J Lloyd	215	17,410	4 25
Pidcock & C	28	per head	1 65

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

There were a few in the market, but we heard of no sales. Cows are worth $35 00@75 00, as per milking qualities.

THE RETAIL SALES YARDS.—Work on the new yards, designed for the use of retail dealers, in livestock, is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and will be ready for occupation in a short time.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870. }

REMARKS—Thus far this week the run of cattle was fair, but they sold badly, with a dull prospect for the balance of the week, particularly for common stock. Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers sold up to $7 50@8 00. One extra lot of Indiana cattle sold at $8 50. The run of hogs was very heavy and sold slow, with a poor prospect for the balance of the week, there being more offered than will be sold unless prices come down considerably. Extra Philadelphia hogs sold at $6 75@6 90. The arrivals of sheep were also heavy and sold slow; good to prime 85 to 90 pounds fetching 4½@5¼c. The prospect for all kinds of stock looks gloomy for the next few days, though it may rally. Below we give the closing rates of the market for cattle, hogs and sheep, as furnished by a reliable dealer in live stock:

CATTLE.—Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 50@8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 00.

HOGS.—Extra Philadelphia, $6 75@6 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 50@7 60; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25@6 50; no rough to common, nor light stock hogs offered.

SHEEP.—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 75@4; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; foot rot and scala-wags by the head, $1 50c@2 00.

Cattle.

From the books of Waymaster Lowery, we cull the following sales made outside the regular stock dealers, (whose weekly report will appear in full on Saturday), which will serve to show the current rates of the cattle market for the past three days.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Ward & L to Johnston	34	58,910	6 00
Bender & S to T Hartzell	23	29,170	4 70
Hesket to Lamb	38	52,040 $20 off	6 50
Greenwald to Lamb	16	14,750	5 12
Greenwald to Lamb	1	990	4 00
Greenwald to Lamb	15	21,310	8 00
Heskett to Telby	16	21,360	8 00
Heskett to McCauley	6	6,350	5 25
Bender & S to Musselman	48	38,910	4 25
Troop & M to S Johnston	43	36,730	5 00
Harkett to Seltzer	36	40,820	6 75
Thayer to Magnus	20	18,380	5 25
Castelline to Seltzer	17	20,000	6 50

Milch Cows.

There was a limited number offered, but we could hear of no sales. They are worth from $35 to $75, as per milking qualities.

Mules and Horses.

There were few arrivals, and all shipped east.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, November 21, 1870. }

REMARKS—The offerings of cattle, sheep and hogs were rather lighter than for previous weeks. The following table showing the number received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, the attentive and obliging clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
S. Keefer	6	Hass & Shamberg	4
Hass & Keefer	2	Richards & Z	2
J. Lowenstine	1	L. & J. Shamburg	6
J. W. Snee	4	Milt. Varner	5
P. Hartman	1	S. Lowenstine	1
F. Vollright	1	E. Katz	4
Marks Bros	6	Holmes, L & G	6
Marks & Keefer	1	H. M. Welch	1
R Lonerby & Co	1	Greenwald & Kahn	3
J. H. Zigler	1		
Total			57

HOGS.

H. M. Welch	1	Needy & Bro	2
P. M. Snyder	1	J. Holhellenger	1
Total			5

Cattle.

The ruling prices for cattle were about as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50@7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 00@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 25@4 75. The largest demand was for stockers, which sold readily to country graziers at $3 50@4 ℔ cwt. Good Pennsylvania and Ohio sold up to $7 00 @7 75, the latter an extreme figure.

SALES.

Below we give the sales of the principal dealers in cattle, as reported to us:

Rothcheld & Zigler sold 72 head Chicago mixed cattle at $5 00@7 25.

Milt Varner, 56 Washington county at $5 50@6 60, and 112 Chicago mixed at $4 00@5 00.

J. S. Needy made sale of 36 Chicago mixed at $5 50@7 50.

Marks Bros. sold 197 Chicago and Pennsylvania mixed cattle at $5 00@7 50.

M. Kauffman offered and sold 44 head Chicago mixed at $5 00@6 55.

Sol. Shamberg sold 108 Chicago cattle at $5 00 @6 50.

Cunningham & Martin sold 24 Allegheny county stockers at $4 50@4 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 70 head mixed stock at $5 00@6 55.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 40 head mixed cattle at $4 50@7 50.

Carr & McCallister sold 25 head common to good cattle at $5 25@7 00.

J. Hanlon made sale of 33 Washington county mixed cattle at $3 87@7 00.

E. Katz sold 103 mixed Chicago stock at $5 00@7 00.

M. Kraas sold 18 Pennsylvania, 1,380 lbs, at $7 00, and 43 Illinois at $4 00@6 00.

Peter Hartmen sold 20 head Chicago mixed at $5 00@7 00.

Sheep.

The ruling prices for sheep were about as follows: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $400; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3@$3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 to $1 25.

Hogs.

The numbers are still increasing as are the sales, though as yet they are limited to a retail trade. We give the selling rates as near as we could gather them: Extra $7 00@7 87; good to prime 180 to 220, $6 75@7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

Milch Cows

We did not hear of any sales. Good milking cows are worth from $35 to $75.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

REMARKS—Trade is fair for the season and prices of the leading articles have undergone little or no change since our last weekly report. Below will be found carefully corrected lists of the leading articles of Pittsburgh, manufactured and imported. We may add that a correct index pointing to reliable business houses will be found in the columns of the COMMERCIAL. First class business houses use its columns to tell the community what they have to sell, and the terms they are disposed to give. See rates below:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12½c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	12 c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10½c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11½c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11½c	Richmond	10½c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Dunnells	10½c	Gloucester	11½c
Conestoga	10½c	Garner	10
Lancaster	11 c	Troy	6½c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Shirtings	10½c	Pacifics	10½c

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@19c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18 @19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14c
Gloucester	13½	American	11c
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½c
Wanmee	15	Bates	15 c
Middlesex	12½c	Portsmouth	10 c

TICKS.

Whitaker	40 c
Fortsmouth	34 c
Rosnoka	32 c
Adriatic	30c
Conestoga Medal	21 c
Pennsylvania	18 c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	38a40c	Oak harness best city	41a43c
Oak sole, heavy	35a40c	Oak harness country	36a40c
Oak sole Spanish	39a41c	Bridle fair ℔ doz	$55a60
Oak, slaughter in rough	42a45c	Hand leather ℔ lb	40a44c
Red sole B A mid	32a33c	Hand leather ℔ lb	38a42c
Red sole B A heavy	32a34c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole Orinoco	31a32c	Wax kip	85a95c
Shoe skirting	42a45c	Waxed upper ℔ ft	75a27c
Saddler's skirting	40a45c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$5 25a5 50
Black bridle ℔ doz	$60a65		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11 a11½c	Green salt calf	15a16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 a8 c	Green butchers' do	12 c
Green salt kip	13 a11 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	20a22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ℔ gal	75c	Bank Oil	6 c
Straits best	6 c	Tallow	8¼a8c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, 10x14 charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14 charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12 charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12 charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20 charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20 charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20 leaded	10 75
I X, 14x20 leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	43c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$60 00
First Common	50 00
Second Common	30 00
Third Common	24 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	33 00
Partition Boards	33 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	23 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	33c
All Sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	36c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	31c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	36c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper Sheathing size	35@36c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℔ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the current prices:

Acid.			*Oil.*		
Acetic	lb	20 @ 24	Bergamot	lb	6 50 @ 7 00
Citric	lb	95 @ 1 00	—Castor	lb	29 @ 30
Oxalic	lb	32 @ 36	—Cinnam	lb	4 50 @ 4 60
Tartaric	lb	72 @ 74	—Cloves	lb	3 25 @ 3 45
Alcohol gal		1 90 @ 2 00	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Cod livr	gal	2 30 @ 2 80
Cape	lb	23 @ 25	Lemon	lb	3 90 @ 4 25
Socot	lb	95 @ 1 05	Lard c	gal	1 16 @ 1 21
Am. Carb	lb	24 @ 26	—Cincin	gal	1 20 @ 1 23
—Aqua	lb	12 @ 14	Linseed	gal	92 @ 0 97
Annotta	lb	80 @ 1 20	Neats f	gal	1 25 @ 1 60
Ashes Pot	lb	8½ @ 9	Olive	gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—Soda	lb	4½ @ 5	—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00 @ 1 05	—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Bay Rum gal		4 00 @ 5 00	Origan	lb	80 @ 1 25
Bark.			Pepper't	lb	4 50 @ 4 75
Cassia		68 @ 70	Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 3 25
Cinch r'd	lb	1 65 @ 1 75	Sassafras	lb	1 20 @ 1 35
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85	Sperm	gal	2 55 @ 2 70
" Com	lb	50 @ 60	Tanners	gal	85 @ 90
Black Lead.			Whale	gal	95 @ 1 00
American	lb	5 @ 6	Winter'n	lb	7 50 @ 7 75
East Ind	lb	13 @ 15	Opium Tv	lb	10 62 @ 11 75
German	lb	7 @ 9	Phosphos	lb	1 07 @ 1 22
Blue Mass	lb	63 @ 65	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Blue Vitr	lb	11½ @ 13	*Potass.*		
Borax ref	lb	33 @ 36	Bi chrom	lb	22 @ 24
Brims roll	lb	3⅛ @ 5	Chlorate	lb	43 @ 48
—Flor Sul	lb	6⅛ @ 8	Iodide	lb	4 45 @ 4 55
Calomel A	lb	1 27 @ 1 29	Prus Yel	lb	44 @ 46
—English	lb	1 60 @ 1 62	" Red	lb	88 @ 90
Camp ref	lb	84 @ 86	Putty	lb	4⅛ @ 5⅛
Canthar's	lb	2 60 @ 2 70	Quin sulp	oz	2 41 @ 2 49
Cham. Ger	lb	42 @ 44	Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
—Roman	lb	44 @ 46	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	lb	1 28 @ 1 33	Gentian	lb	20 @ 22
Cloves	lb	40 @ 42	Gingr E I	lb	27 @ 29
Cochineal	lb	1 07 @ 1 12	" Jamca	lb	33 @ 36
Con ive case		5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac	lb	3 20 @ 3 40
Copp'ras	lb	2⅛ @ 3⅛	Jalap	lb	1 80 @ 2 00
CreamTar	lb	46 @ 48	Liquorice	lb	17 @ 19
Cubebs	lb	36 @ 40	Rhub E F	lb	2 75 @ 3 00
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 26	Sars Hon	lb	30 @ 40
Emery En	lb	10 @ 12	Senega	lb	1 10 @ 1 15
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @ 43	Valeri En	lb	60 @ 63
—Sulph	lb	70 @ 75	" Germ	lb	40 @ 50
Ext Logw	lb	12⅛ @ 13	Sal Ammo	lb	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	lb	56 @ 59	—Epsom	lb	5 @ 5⅛
—Italian	lb	42 @ 45	—Soda	lb	3⅛ @ 4
—Sicily	lb	25 @ 28	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	lb	3 @ 4	Canary	lb	8⅛ @ 9⅛
Galls Alep	lb	42 @ 45	Hemp	lb	11 @ 12
Gum.			Cardamn	lb	5 25 @ 5 38
Arabic sts	lb	52 @ 57	Mustard	lb	16 @ 18
" White	lb	75 @ 80	Senna Al	lb	32 @ 38
Myrrh T'k	lb	60 @ 65	" E In	lb	25 @ 30
Shellac	lb	54 @ 62	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	lb	6⅛ @ 7
" Flake	lb	1 45 @ 1 65	Caustic	lb	7 @ 8
Hoffm'sA	lb	40 @ 42	Soap Cast	lb	17 @ 19
Indigo Ma	lb	1 30 @ 1 75	—Cast wh	lb	28 @ 30
—Span fl't	lb	1 60 @ 1 65	Starch	lb	7 @ 7⅛
Iodine res	lb	6 00 @ 6 15	Sugar L'd	lb	34 @ 36
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9	Sumac Sic	lb	8 @ 8
Log Chip'd	lb	3 @ 4	Terra Jap	lb	7 @ 8
Mace	lb	1 75 @ 1 80	Turp sps	gal	57 @ 65
Madder	lb	18 @ 21	*Varnish.*		
Magne cal	lb	80 @ 1 60	Copal	gal	2 00 @ 3 50
—Carb	lb	48 @ 50	Japan	gal	1 00 @ 1 75
Manna S F	lb	1 55 @ 1 61	Damar	gal	2 85 @ 3 10
Morph sul	lb	7 50 @ 7 80	Ven Red	lb	3⅛ @ 4⅛
Nutm No 1	lb	1 52 @ 1 56			

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, November 20, 1870. }

Business in raw irons, especially leading standard forge descriptions, continues fairly active. Receipts are more liberal, but are largely absorbed in deliveries on July and August contracts. In prices there is substantially no change, except that in common low grades and inferior sorts, for which there is little demand, holders are offering increased concessions to induce buyers. Such irons prove unprofitable to both producers and consumers.

In manufactured iron a satisfactory activity seems to prevail, but mill owners report a very decided decrease in the volume of orders coming forward, and notwithstanding the season has arrived at which transactions in merchant iron are usually restricted, the transition this season from activity to unusual inactivity seems imminent; inducing much anxiety on the part of mill owners generally as to the early future of the trade.

We are reported the following sales,:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons open gray forge	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons foundry	32 00—6 mos.
100 tons close gray forge a favorite brand	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons common grey forge	29 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge, a favorite brand	31 00—6 mos.
200 tons grey forge, a favorite brand	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium close forge	30 00—5 mos.
200 tons neutral forge mixture with native ore	31 00—4 mos.
400 tons strictly gray red short forge on cars at furnace	29 50—4 mos.
500 tons close medium forge, at furnace, to go north	28 00—4 mos.
800 tons low grade neutral forge for rails deliverable at furnace	25 00—60 d'ys
150 tons gray forge from yard	30 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 forge	$30 00—7 mos.
60 tons No. 1 foundry B	33 50—6 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	33 50—cash.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry	36 50—4 mos.
200 tons No. 1 extra foundry at Furnace	32 00—4 mos.
500 tons No. 2 foundry to arrive	32 00—4 mos.

Coke.

200 tons red bank	$31 00—time.

CANAL RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

The following weekly receipts of Pig Iron by the Erie Canal. Received by Messrs. Nimick & Co.

	Tons.
Canalboat J. Armstrong	67
Canalboat Veto	64
Canalboat Champion	65
Canalboat George Metcalf	65
Canalboat M. S. Marquis	62
Canalboat E.B. Van Tassel	63
Canalboat Antoinette	65
Canalboat Barnard	60
Canalboat Ocean Star	67
Canalboat Barnard	61
Canalboat Antoinette	65
Total	704

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

IRON AND STEEL.

	New List.
Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7c
Cast spring steel	10c
Cast plow slab steel	10c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad irons	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℔ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

DOUBLE-FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	34c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℔ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℔ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℔ lb	8c
Steel crowbars, ℔ lb	9c
Solid cast steel, ℔ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℔ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron ℔ lb	4c
⅝ inch, iron, ℔ lb	4½c
⅝ inch, steel, ℔ lb	7c
½ inch, steel, ℔ lb	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ℔ lb	6½c

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3½@ 3¾
Horse Shoe	4¾
Heavy Band	4 @ 4¾
Hoop and Light Band	4⅛@ 9
Round and Square	3½@ 7½
Oval	3¾@ 4¾
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 5
Roller Iron	5¾@ 5¾
Tank Iron	4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3⅞@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	3⅞@ 4¾
Nail Rods	5 @ 9¾
Coal Screen Iron	5 @ 6¾

		American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron,	10 to 17	4¾	6¾	8¾
" "	18 to 24	5¾	6¾	9
" "	25 to 26	5¾	7	9¾
" "	27	5¾	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d " "	4 25
6d and 7d " "	4 50
4d and 5d " "	4 75
3d "	5 50
2d "	6 75
3d fine "	6 75
2d fine "	7 75
¾ lining "	8 50
Clinch "	5 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No 1 red winter $1 22. Corn steady; new shelled 62c. Oats held at 48c for No 1 State. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude $4 00; refined dull but unchanged at 20c for car lots.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Olliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders	3¼c rates. Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	4½c ℔ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ℔ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ℔ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent. ℔ lb. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11½c; ½ in. diam. 13½c ℔ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 34 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9c ℔ lb. net.

Strap and T hinges	10 and 7½ ℔ cent. off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ℔ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 ℔ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℔ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	℔ lb. 4½c
1 to 2½ in., from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., over 4 ft. long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℔ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ℔ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℔ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set	57c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℔ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ℔ 1,000 net	$15 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1¾ inch in diameter, ℔ lb	4¾
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ½ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ lb	11½

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½c ℔ lb over same size of band iron, net.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

November 16th—The receipts of pig during the past week at the yards have been unusually large, and shipments are brisk.

Whether caused by the seasonable weather or improvements in the mode of smelting and more careful selections of ores, certain it is that the iron from our furnaces is superior in quality to any made in former years. Hence on active demand at full rates.

Several furnaces have changed to cold-blast, including Monitor and Lawrence. Ashland (stone coal) is doing remarkably well, while her iron, together with that of Belfont is of the best quality.

The favorable prospects in prices of corn and provisions and a reduction in other expenses have, we believe, determined all the furnaces to stock very largely for the coming year's run.

We quote the following prices:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$35 00@38 00
Foundry hot blast No. 2	34 00@35 00
Mill hot blast	32 00@34 00
Cold blast, carwheel	55 00@60 00
Bituminous Belfont	32 00@34 00
Bituminous Ashland	32 00@34 00

Bar iron is still in good demand at full rates.

The improvement in the small mills at the Ironton Mill adds largely to her efficiency, economy and productiveness.

Nails are active at full card rates.

The main driving wheel of the Belfont Works, forge department, broke Monday, and the works will probably be idle two or three days.

Lawrence is pushing the hoop business.—*Journal.*

CLEVELAND.

Car Load Lots.

November 17.

Scotch pig	$39 00@40 00—3 mos
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry) †1	38 00@39 00—4 mos
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry) B1	37 00@......
Tuscarawas †2	36 00@......—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal, †1 & 2	40 00@41 00—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal, †3, 4 & 5	42 00@43 00—4 mos
Anthracite Foundry †1	38 00@......—4 mos
Lake Superior (bituminous coal) †1	36 00@37 00—4 mos
Lake Superior (bituminous coal) †2	35 00@36 00—4 mos
Black river charcoal †1 & 2	41 00@......—4 mos
Black river charcoal 3, 4 & 5	43 00@......—4 mos
Salisbury (for car wheels) †2 & 3	65 00@......—3 mos

Lump Lehigh coal for foundry use $11 per ton on cars.

NEW YORK.

November 16.—American Pig—The market is by some reported weaker than last week, but this can hardly be said with accuracy. The fact is that the decline, which really took place two or three weeks ago—as shown by the sales made since—has by this time extended to current quotations. As our prices have been based on actual sales, we have little or no change to note. We note a sale of 50 tons Allentown No. 1 at $31; also considerable quantities on private terms, which we may say were lower. These sales were from a speculative lot which has been held since spring, and we believe is about exhausted. We quote No. 1 extra $31 to $32, though the latter figure is seldom paid in cash. $31 will buy all the iron that is wanted. No. 2 extra, $29 to $30; Gray Forge, $27 to $28; White and Mottled (nominal), $26 to $27; Charcoal, $40 to $60.

Scotch Pig—The market is about as last week. 150 or 200 tons of Summerlee, whose sale we reported last week, has been since resold at $34 50 to $35, exhausting the stock in market. We note sale of 50 tons Glengarnock, supposed to be at $35, leaving no more of this brand. Of other brands, also, we believe the market to be bare, and have not attempted to give quotations; 100 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, sold at $34.—*Iron Age.*

THE IRON TRADE.

The market for pig iron is extremely dull and flat, with the demand confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers and consumers, which are neither very numerous nor pressing. The mines, in consequence of the increased demand, are doing very little work. No great amount of business will be done until the reduced tariff takes effect and the accounts of the year shall be settled up. The effect of the lower duties on imported iron have already been discounted by merchants wishing to buy for futuri consumption an sale. The stock of iron held out of bond is extremely light, much lighter than is usual at this season of the year; and holders are anxious to sell what they have in the market. Manufactured iron of most all descriptions is dull, with a few kinds of winter hardware in fair demand. Stove dealers and dealers in house furnishing hardware are doing a very fair business on account of the immense amount of building going in the city; but most dealers in iron ware of other kinds look for a dull winter.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

November 22.—We have to note a limited inquiry, with a good stock of all kinds. Prices remain unchanged, as follows:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@ 38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	33 00@ 34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	36 00@ 37 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	34 00@ 35 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	32 00@ 33 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@ 00 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@ 48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, per ton	50 00@ 00 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@ 00 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	90 00@ 95 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3⅛@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, per lb	4⅞@ 5⅛c
American Sheet, per lb	5 @ 8⅛c
Russia Sheet, per lb	17 @19 c
Imitation, per lb	22 @23 c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	5⅛@ 6 c
Mule Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	6⅛@ 7 c
Nail Rods	8 @ 9 c
Hoop Iron	4⅛@ 0

—*Commercial.*

LOUISVILLE.

November 22.—Pig Iron—Receipts are liberal and a fair demand is reported. We note a slight decline in several descriptions. We continue to quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red River	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange Mineral	14 @14½c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	15 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4¾ @5½c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	6½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¾c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ℔ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	2c ℔ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	4c ℔ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3c ℔ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℔ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ℔ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℔ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ℔ lb.
Salt—	$2 00 ℔ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℔ lb.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are the card rates:

Manila rope	21½
do do 12 thread	22½
do do 6 and 9 thread	23½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
do do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60@65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	16@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@37
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	19@22

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl "	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime, ℔ ton	$160
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	$140@150
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Pilot	5½
Boston Crackers extra	10½	Cracker Meal	7
Boston Crackers	8	Sugar "	10½
Soda "	8	Wine "	10½
Butter "	8	French "	20
Oyster "	7½	National Biscuit	15
N. Y. Water "	7	Lemon Biscuit	13½
Water "	7	Fruit Biscuit	14
Milk Biscuit	10½	Scotch Biscuit	13½
Extra Pilot	7	Ginger Snaps	15
Spiced Jumbles	15	Cream Crackers	28
Sugar Jumbles	15½	Novelty	20
Lemon Snaps	15½	Graham Wine Biscuit	10½
Ginger Cakes	13½	Graham Boston Bisc't	9½
Orange Cakes	14½		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 24, 1870. }

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeling stogies	10½@11½

American Iron Crop of 1869

Acording to the regular annual statistics of the American Iron and Steel Association there were produced in the United States in the year 1869 no less than 971,150 tons of anthracite pig iron of which 692,739, or more than two thirds, were made in Pennsylvania, New York standing next with 210,855, New Jersey 54,201, Maryland 9,255, and Massachusetts 4,200. In the same period the bituminous coal furnaces made 553,341 tons, being an increase of 63 per cent. over the product of 1868. In 1854 the production was only 54,485 tons. The principal growth has been in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Of charcoal iron in 1869 the production was 392,150 tons of which the western States made 216,500 tons; the middle States, 134,000 tons; New England 38,000 tons, and the South, 13,650. This branch of the business is recently looking up briskly in the South, a number of the old furnaces that were abandoned during the war having been repaired and put into service again. But the rapid progress of iron manufacture in the West must soon produce an important effect upon public sentiment in that region on the question of protection. The general progress of the manufacture of pig iron in the whole country is to be seen in the fact that the total production of 1869, of all kinds was 1,916,641 tons, being more than twice what it was four years since.

Coal Exports for 1869 and 1870.

The following are the coal exports for the past two years to the lower ports, taken from the files of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It will give the reader a fair idea of how the lower market stands in regard to supplies:

	1869.	1870.
January, bushels	1,775,000	4,763,000
February, bushels	3,970,000	4,189,000
March, bushels	7,497,000	9,118,200
April, bushels	4,670,000	4,922,000
May, bushels	2,960,000	6,527,000
June, bushels	6,924,000	1,152,000
July, bushels	1,294,000	4,877,000
August, bushels	......	471,000
September, bushels	1,831,000	......
October, bushels	......	......
November, bushels	220,000	554,000
December, bushels	12,399,500	......
Total bushels	43,541,500	36,583,200

THE *Iron World and Manufacturer* publishes our weekly report of the pig iron market: Now, to this we have no objection, as it appears in our paper on Saturday and in the *World* and other weeklies four or five days later—but we do object to see them credit all other items about pig metal, taken from Philadelphia and New York papers, that do not contain half the information. Come, do the fair thing. The New York *Journal of Commerce, Iron Age*, Philadelphia *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, copy weekly and gave credit for the same, just like honest papers ought to do. Suppose you follow their example, and place yourself in good company.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 23, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring unsettled and irregular, but closed firmer at $1 02@1 04¼; this afternoon active and higer at $1 05.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet, closing at 63c; this afternoon inactive.

OATS—No 2 steady and firm at 41c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and firmer, closing at 72c.

BARLEY—No 2 opened dull but closed firmer at 79c.

HIGHWINES—Steady and quiet at 84c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork fairly active, closing at $19 50. Lard 12c.

LIVE HOGS—Active and 25@35c lower at $6@6 55.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 50@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton opened active and advanced ⅛c, but closed heavy; middling uplands 16⅛c. Flour—superfine western and State $4 90@5 15; common to extra $5 75@5 85; good to choice $5 90@6 25; common to choice white $6 25@6 60; common to good Ohio $5 80@6 25; extra St. Louis $6 10@8 50. Rye flour steady at $5 50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull but unchanged: old spring $1 18@1 20; new spring $1 32@1 35; No 1 amber $1 40@1 42; amber State $1 45; white Michigan $1 40@1 50. Barley dull and nominal; State 95c@$1 00; Canadian $1 10. Barley malt quiet. Corn scarcely so firm; western mixed old 91@93½c; new 88@90c; new white 86@90c. Oats firm; western 63@64c; Ohio 63@65c. Coal $5 00@6 00. Leather firm and in fair request at 28@31c. Wool quiet; domestic 45@55½c; unwashed 25@35c; pulled 38@42c; Texas 35c; California 23@27c. Hay steady; shipping $110; retail $135. Hops scarce and firm; western 10@15c; State 12@18c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; receipts 500 bags Rio. Sugar steady; Cuba 9⅛@10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 80@82c. Rice firm at 7@7¾c. Crude petroleum 12@12⅛c; refined 23@23⅛c. Pork dull; mess $23 00@23 25; new $22 00@23 00; prime pork $20 00@21 50; prime mess $24 00. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $15@18. Beef hams, smoked, $29@31; prime mess $25@28, and India $29@30 hams in pickle 15@16c. Lard heavy; steam 13@13½c; January and February, 12⅝@12⅞c. Butter steady; western 14@30c; State 20c. Cheese steady at 9@16c.

LATEST—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra $5 75@$6. Wheat steday; $1 33@1 34; winter red and amber Western $1 40@1 42. Oats unchanged. Corn heavy; new 87@89c; old 90@91½c. Pork unchanged. Beef unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard active. Eggs heavy; fresh 32@33c; limed 24c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Beeves—total receipts, 6,800; quite rough for Thanksgiving week; to-day 116 cars at One Hundredth street, 76 at Weehawken and 32 at Communipaw, making 3,800 head, all selling. Prime stock unchanged, at 15@15½c, a few at 16c; medium, 13@14c; poor, 7@11c; a few Texas on sale, only 880 for the week; they are worth 9@11c. little State grasshoppers and bulls at 3½c per lb. live weight, or $20@40 each, selling at the lowest prices. Fat stock was in good demand, while poor went very slowly. A drove of 165 Illinois, 7½ cwt, went at 14@16c; 100 fair Illinois, 7 cwt, 13½@14½c; 60 Indiana, 5½ cwt, at 10½@11c; a car Texans, 5½ cwt, $47.

Sheep are plenty; lambs scarce; total 38,900, with 14,700 to-day. Market a little stronger, or 4@6½c for sheep, and 6@8c for lambs. A car of Ohio sheep 71-lbs at 4c; a car of Indiana 90-lbs at 5½c; a car 112-lbs fat Canada at 6½c; a car Canada lambs 72 lbs at 8c.

Hogs weak and lower, with 10,450 to-day and 23,600 for the week. Live slew at 7@7½c; a car Ohio 188-lbs selling at 7½c; dressed close at 9½@10c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 19.—In the cattle market to-day the highest price paid was 9½c, the highest realized in a month; good butchering steers sold up to 8½c, and fine fat oxen at 7¾@8½c, the latter price having been paid for Southern Ohio averaging 1,516 lbs; medium weight steers 6½@7½c, and common oxen and bulls 2¾@5c; some State stock were disposed of at pretty low figures, while others sold as high as Western choice. Sheep and lambs sold fully at ¼c, and in many instances at ½c advance, while common were taken more freely at last week's prices; Canada sheep 5@6c, and an extra fraction over. Canada lambs 7@8c; common State and Western sheep and lambs 3¾@5c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 17.—Cattle moderately active; the supply exceeds the demand, and prices are ⅛c lower. Receipts 400 against 332 car loads to the same date last week. Sales 129 head Indiana steers of 1,216 to 1,456 lbs at $5 95@5 98; 68 Michigan from 1,218 to 1,262 lbs at $6 37½@6 62½; 109 Kentucky 1,382 to 1,446 lbs at $6 25@7 40; 65 head Ohio averaging 858 lbs $4 62; Canada steers of 946 to 1,167 lbs at $4 25@5 75; 83 Texas averaging 1,140 lbs at $4 12½. Sheep inactive and prices unchanged, with a liberal supply; sales 425 Michigan of 81 to 87 lbs at $3 70@3 80; 209 Ohio averaging 85 lbs at $4 50; 416 Ohio averaging 80 lbs at $3 50; 168 Canada averaging 118 lbs at $5 30; 81 Canada averaging 124 lbs at $5 75. Hogs dull at $7 50@7 75 for common to extra.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—Cattle opened with a better feeling and advanced, but closed inactive; first quality, $5 25@6 25; medium $4 00@5 25; inferior to ordinary $3 50@4; receipts 2,791 head; sales 2,509. Swine more active and higher at $9 50@10 00; a few superior sold at $10 25; receipts 5,581 head. Sheep—The supply of common largely exceeds the demand, and the price is ¼c lower; good are scarce and wanted; fair to good $3 75@4 50, good to extra $4 50@5 50; stock sheep $1 25@2 50 ℔ head; receipts 6,459 head.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, November 22.—Beef cattle—Receipts 473 head; sales low, with no improvement from last week; extra $12 00@12 50; first quality $11 00@11 50; second quality $9 00@10 50; third quality $6 00@8 00. Sheep and lambs—receipts 6,503 head; not much inquiry; sales in lots at $1 25@4 00 each; extra $4 50@5 00 each.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 red winter $1 25, closing at $1 23. Corn dull and declined; mixed in bulk 40@50c; white, in sacks, 63@67c. Oats active and advanced to 43@45c. Barley firm at 85c@$1 10. Rye unchanged at 68@70c. Whisky firm at 85c. Tobacco unchanged. Hemp and bagging unchanged, the latter retails at 28½c. Pork lower at $19 50@20 00. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 8c; sides, clear rib 11½c; do clear 12c; bacon shoulders 13½c. Lard easier; jobbing 12⅝@12½c. Cattle unchanged, ranging from $2 50@6 50. Hogs firm, ranging from $5 85@6 30.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE November 23.—Cotton firm; middling 16@16½c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull but unchanged; white $1 75@1 80; good to prime $1 40@1 65; prime choice red $1 50@1 70; fair to good $1 30@1 50; common $1 10@1 30; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 33. Corn scarce and firm; white 80c; yellow 83c. Oats firm at 51@53c. Rye better at 50c. Mess pork—old $26 00; new $24 62. Bacon firm; no rib sides; sides, clear rib, 18½c; shoulders 15½@15½c; hams 21@24c. Lard 15@15½c. Whisky 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Dry goods quiet and unchanged in every respect; standard and extra standard brown sheetings 12½@13c; medium 4-4 11½c; brown and bleached drills 13@13½c; cambrics (Washington) glazed 7½@8c; worsted braids, No. 53, 50@52½c, less 20; Wamsutta 19c; Masonville 16c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Tobacco—sales 32 hhds at $5 50@6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75@11 75 for low to medium leaf. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton firm; middling 15⅛c. Flour steady and in demand; extra family $5 25. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 20 @1 25. Corn 65c. Oats 45c. Rye 80c. Hogs held at $6 00@6 50, but drovers cannot realize, packers not buying; closed weak. Provisions—demand active; mess pork sold at $20; bulk shoulders 8c; sides, clear rib, 11½c; do clear 12c. Lard—prime leaf 13c. Whisky firmer; sales at 84c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛.

NEW YORK, November 23—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold not very active; opened at 111⅝, reached 112⅛, and closed at 111⅞. Loans 1@3 ℔ cent. Clearances about $54,000,000.

STERLING.

Sterling 109⅛.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Very steady.

Coupons, 1881	113⅞	5-20s 1867	109⅛
5-20s 1862	107⅞	5-20s 1868	109⅛
5-20s 1864	107	10-40s	106⅛
5-20s 1865	107⅛	Currency 6s	110⅛
5-20s 1865, new	109⅛		

STATE SECURITIES

Somewhat neglected.

Missouris	91⅛	Virginia, old	64
Tennessees, old	57⅛	North Carolina, old	47
Tennessees, new	56⅛	North Carolina, new	23⅛
Virginias, new	62		

STOCKS

Firm.

Western Union Tel	42⅛	Northwestern	79⅛
Quicksilver	4⅛	Do preferred	89
Mariposa	7	Rock Island	111⅛
Do preferred	10⅛	N. J. Central	107
Adams Express	65	St. Paul	60
Wells-Fargo	33	Do preferred	81⅛
A. M. U. Express	45⅛	Wabash	52⅛
United States Express	35⅛	Do preferred	73
Pacific Mail	41⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅞	Terre Haute	15
N. Y. Central Scrip	87⅛	Do preferred	50
Erie	25	Chicago and Alton	114⅛
Do preferred	50⅛	Do preferred	117
Harlem	131⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Do preferred	132	C. C. & C.	79
Reading	101⅛	Burlington & Quincy	150
Michigan Central	120⅛	Lake Shore	93⅛
Cleve & Pitts	106⅛	Illinois Central	136

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; middling 15¼@15½c. Flour firm at full prices. Wheat firmer at $1 17@1 20. Corn firm and advanced to 50c. Rye—demand light but holders firm at 78@80c. Oats firm; No. 2 40@41c. Barley quiet and weak at $1 65@1 08 for prime to choice. Linseed oil quiet and weak at 90c. Lard oil do. at $1 10@1 12. Eggs dull and declined to 31c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese do. Clover seed active and advanced; large sales at 9¼c, foreign demand. Timothy seed is only in limited jobbing demand at $4 50@4 75. Flaxseed quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak; no sales. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales 1,000 tierces at 11¾c for prime steam; prime kettle rendered nominal; held at 12½@13c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders 7¾c; sides 10⅝@11¼ 11½c, packed, for bulk shoulders, sides and sides clear. Hogs dull and declined to $6 10@6 40, total packed to date 86,000, against 77,500 last year. Whisky firm at 83@84c. Gold 111¼. Exchange 1-16 discount.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Cotton firm; middling upland 16⅛c. Flour easier; extra $5 75@6 50; Western, State, Illinois and Ohio, $6@7 12½. Wheat quiet and weak; Indiana red $1 40@1 43; Ohio $1 38 @1 40; Delaware $1 28@1 32; white $1 45@1 55. Rye 93c. Corn dull but unchanged; old yellow 90c; new 82c; western 83@87c. Oats 53@55c. Coffee 15@17½c. Pork dull and drooping; mess $24@24 25. Lard 14⅛@15c. Crude petroleum 15⅛c; refined 23⅛c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 23.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced 4c; No 3 white Wabash $1 28; amber Michigan $1 20@1 21; rejected red $1 08. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 68c; No 2 65c; new high mixed 60c; new low mixed 58c; no grade 55c; new yellow 61c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 47c. Cloverseed quiet and unchanged. Freights firmer; to Buffalo 5c.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

An Appeal for Aid.

Nearly nine years have elapsed since, amidst great discouragements, the "Home for the Friendless" was established. It was at a time when money was much needed for national purposes, and sometimes we could not but be anxious lest we might not be able to meet the expenses of the institution in such troublous times. But He who fed the five thousand with a few loaves did not desert us, and we rejoice to bear our testimony to the sympathy and liberality of this community. In that hour, which tried men's souls, when every loyal heart was ready to make any sacrifice for the Government we all love, our plea in behalf of the destitute was not unheeded. Enough was placed in our hands, from time to time, to meet the daily wants of the "Home." Our treasury was often *very* low, but still the barrel of meal was not wasted, nor did the can of oil fail. Said dear old Dr. Swift to the writer of this article, (one Sabbath day, when he was at the "Home" to address the children) "I look at all these little ones and wonder how you feed them." The reply was, "We do not feed them. God does, and God has clothed and fed them by you, our patrons, who have so liberally contributed of your means." Many little children have been rescued from the haunts of infamy and vice, and we have enjoyed the blessed privilege of communicating to them that "sweet story of old." To many friendless wanderers we have given temporary shelter, and as we relieved their bodily wants, we improved the opportunity of speaking to them of that love which passeth knowledge. By receiving children to board for a small compensation, we have enabled mothers to provide for themselves and their offspring instead of becoming paupers.

Our institution is not sectarian. We receive them from all churches, and those, too, who have never listened to the gospel invitation. If they are *friendless*, no other claim is necessary. Our "Home" is filled to overflowing. We have over one hundred children in it, and our hearts have been sorely pained to be obliged to refuse many for want of room. We wish to enlarge our building and thus increase our capacity for doing good. We design to appropriate a portion of the new building to a hospital for children who are incurably diseased. To obtain funds for this purpose we now appeal to a generous public. Will you not help us? How many of you, my dear readers, can count the increase of your means for the last nine years by thousands, and who have built for yourselves palatial dwellings. To whom are you indebted for all this? Have you no thank-offering for it? "Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is he that giveth the power to get wealth," and He says to you "Freely ye have received, freely give." "If thou hast much, give plenteously. If thou hast little do thy diligence gladly to give up that little." "I command thee, open thy hand wide unto thy brethren, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land. Thou shalt surely give him and thine heart shall not be grieved, when thou givest unto him, because for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thou puttest thine hand unto." The silver and the gold are the Lord's, but He has been pleased to appoint many stewards, who call this wealth theirs. God will require an account at their hands. His command to such is that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute.

If my readers could see the scenes we witness and hear the tales of woe we hear, as we are entreated to receive little wanderers who are without home or friends, for their parents who should have watched over their tender years have willingly become captives to the demon intemperance, we know you would feel it a privilege to be instrumental in providing a home for one of these little one. Suppose one of your own darlings were thus cast upon the world, why the very thought would make you shudder. Who is it makes you to differ? Those little forlorn ones have never dying souls and the influence for good or evil to be wielded by each of these, eternity alone can unfold. If you can save them and refuse who is accountable for that lost soul?

God the fountain of every blessing demands of you who are the recipients of his bounty, to give of your abundance to feed the hungry and cloth the naked. Give not sparingly for God has said in his word; "He which soweth sparingly shall reap spairingly and he which soweth bountifully shall reap bountifully."

This appeal to a generous public we hope, will be sufficient and that we may have means placed in our hands that will enable us to enlarge our building and receive all the little houseless ones under the roof of the "Home for the friendless" where they may hear of the dear saviour who came to seek and to save the lost and as you and they shall stand at his judgement bar, he shall say to you, as he points to the rescued ones, "Inasmuch as ye did unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me."

D. N. D.

The Supposed Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury retired, and after deliberating for about half an hour, rendered a verdict, "That deceased came to his death from injuries received by falling on his head over an embankment on Wylie street, in front of a house of ill-repute kept by one Melinda Lucas, while in a state of intoxication, on the night of November 19, 1870, and that the jury recommend that the city authorities take immediate action to suppress said house of ill-repute."

The witnesses were then released by order of the Coroner.

Ex-Secretary Cox authorizes the statement to be made, in reply to the intimation recently made that he was inclined to issue a patent to the New Idria Company under any circumstances, without a proper investigation, is entirely false and utterly without foundation. He says, neverby word nor in any manner has he intimated that the patent should issue to any one until such investigation was instituted as should settle the question of title to these lands.

The Universal Wringer

Has been in use in our family for years, giving entire satisfaction. We speak where of we know when we say it is one of the best labor-saving machines ever invented, having several points of superiority over any other wringer we have examined.—*New York Liberal Christian, April 2, 1870.*

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in sewing machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already established one. For circulars, samples of work, terms, &c., address the Empire Sewing Machine Company, No. 49 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARRIED;

FETTERMAN—McELROY—On Thursday, November 17th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, Woodville, Pa., by the Rev. J. C. Boyd, LEILA, youngest daughter of James M. McElroy, Esq., and CHARLES S. FETTERMAN, of this city. No cards.

FRY—CAMPBELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bridgewater, Pa., on Tuesday, November 15th, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, GEORGE W. FRY and CLARA E. CAMPBELL. No cards.

DUNN—DUNLAP—On Thursday, November 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bridgewater, Pa., by the Rev. James M. Shields, W. J. DUNN and Miss MARY A. DUNLAP.

MILLER—ELDER—At the residence of the bride's parents, Brinton, Pa., on Thursday evening, November 17th, 1870, by Rev. J. Marshall, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dallas, Dr. J. A. MILLER and ANNA V. ELDER, daughter of Col. S. Elder.

PERRY—THAW—At Trinity Church, Washington City, on Tuesday, November 15, by the Rev. T. G. Addison, R. ROSS PERRY to Miss MARY CALLIE THAW. No cards.

DAVISON—TORRENS—On Thursday evening, November 17th, 1870, by Rev. James S. Hawk, Mr. JOHN S. DAVISON and Miss LIZZIE L. TORRENS, daughter of Finley Torrens, Esq.

DIED.

BAKER—On Wednesday evening, November 16th, 1870, at 11 o'clock, GEORGE THOMAS BAKER, only son of Thomas W. and Ellen Baker, aged thirteen months.

WAGLEY—Friday, November 18th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., FANNIE SPROUL, wife of John Wagley, in her sixty-second year.

CRAFT—At his residence, No. 135 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 18, 1870, at 5 o'clock A. M., JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

SNIVELY—At Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., on Tuesday morning, November 22d, 1870, ISAAC SNIVELY, Esq., in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Canonsburg, Pa., a few rods from the Cannonsburg Depot of Chartiers Valley Railroad, consisting of 1½ Acres, more or less, extending from Pike to Railroad, and upon which is erected one Two-story Brick Dwelling, containing 8 Rooms. Also a Frame Stable and Buggy Shed. There are also three other Building Lots on premises. For particulars address J. H. HALL, Cannonsburg, Pa.

"TOM KING" FOR SALE

In consequence of the death of one of his owners, the celebrated English Draught Horse of his owners, will be offered at Public Sale, the Horse "TOM KING" late JOHN McMARON, in the premises of the ... SHIP, BEAVER COUNTY, ... BRIGHTON TOWN..., PA., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1870, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This Horse has taken the Premium at our County Fairs for a number of years past, and his Colts are among the best to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year........$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Never before as of late years have the masses of the American people been so forcibly impressed with the personal stake which they, one and all, have in the appointments to office under the General Government. Prior to the rebellion, the pressure of the national hand was hardly felt or thought of. Such was the simplicity of the conditions of our existence, and so remarkable our freedom from large cares, that scarcely a serious pulse beat in our great body of contentment and self-sufficiency. That period may be symbolized as the state of national boyhood and unreasoning unconcern. A few millions more or less of expenditures, although closely watched by the politicians, and made the objective point of oratoric bombardment before immense mass-meetings, during the excitement of a Presidential campaign, were nevertheless only theoretically appreciated by the multitude as a grievous burden, or as shameful extravagance. But since the vast cost of a gigantic war has piled upon the shoulders of the tax-payers a stupendous debt, whose constant exactions, in one form or another, none can wholly avoid, from the octogenarian just ready to step into the grave to the infant which has barely begun to square its tiny fists in the great battle of life, the popular mind has been impelled to ponder seriously many questions of governmental action and partisan policy which theretofore had passed almost unregarded. It is not surprising, then, that the correspondence drawn out in consequence of the resignation of Secretary Cox is having the effect to direct the attention of the press, and to arouse the thoughtful public, to a reconsideration of that increasingly important issue, civil service reform.

The present unfortunate system of making appointments to office is deplored by all good citizens, without distinction of party. Originating many years ago, in motives of partisan aggrandizement, it has passed successively through the stages of indignant opposition, protest, endurance, acquiescence, adoption, to the full dignity of a universally recognized usage in politics. Its meaning is that, on the incoming of a new administration, the entire civil force of the government may be changed for mere political opinion, without any regard whatever to the qualifications or meritorious services of the persons in office or the persons seeking office. In its practical workings it has proved the ally of incompetence, the friend of unfaithfulness, the servant of ignorance, the instrument of contamination, the tool of place-hunters, the foe of hard-working industry, and the prolific means of lowering the standard of official integrity and performance. Under the legitimate operation of its principle, even the organizing genius of a **Carnot**, or the creative power of a **Bonaparte**, just developing into usefulness, might be excluded from the service of the State, to make room for men without one atom of real qualification, and whose chief recommendation was their adroitness in manipulating the machinery of nominating conventions, or their remarkable aptitude for getting illegal voters through the naturalization mill. It thus often has happened that individuals holding positions the duties of which required peculiar endowments and long familiarity with certain details, have been removed to give place to some ignoramuses, whose school-boy chirography, illiterate spelling, mangled grammar and blundering arithmetic made them a disgrace to their stations, an eye-sore to their superiors, and a positive obstruction to the public interests.

The maxims, "to the victors belong the spoils," and "rotation in office," have wrought more evil in this country than any other two sayings that ever fell from a politician's lips. They are none the less pernicious because they are sanctioned by thirty-two years of uninterrupted usage. The former is borrowed from the vocabulary of the camp, and pictures to the mind the spectacle of a victorious army engaged in a wholesale pillage of the vanquished; the latter is an emanation from the heart of mere partisanship, which reckons the possession of the Government as valuable only on account of its offices. An application of such principles of action to our politics, cannot be prevented from working out its legitimate results. Given a set of causes, and nobody but a fool would look for anything but the corresponding set of consequences. "Men do not gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles." Hence this custom of successful parties to distribute public patronage among their followers as rewards for partisan faithfulness, and in order to secure the fidelity and increase the zeal of the members of the party, being a cause thoroughly imbued with the elements of demoralization and degeneracy, tends more and more to give every succeeding campaign the character of a mere struggle for the honors and emoluments of government. As these, in the inevitable movement of influences, become the all-engrossing objects, because objects which appeal to the strongest passions of the human heart—avarice, ambition and rivalry—there will be a growing tendency to substitute devotion to party for devotion to country—to make the promotion of the interests of party more important than the promotion of the general welfare, and that party's triumph and ascendency ends of far greater solicitude than the safety and prosperity of the community. Already we have reaped some of the early fruits of such a retrogressive course, in the frequent resort to falsehood, injustice, fraud, artifice, slander and breach of faith, as legitimate weapons in waging political warfare. The most conspicuous illustration in point are the New York city elections, from which the virtues of truth, justice, integrity, impartiality and patriotism have long been almost entirely excluded; in which the prizes of office have been the sole objects of the warring factions; and upon which Congress has been compelled to lay the restraining hand of national legislation.

The people begin to comprehend, in all its fell significance, the truth, that whatever operates to corrupt the community politically operates to corrupt it also morally. Under the burdensome pressure of taxation to meet the demands of the public debt, they have been harrassed into the discovery that each individual inhabitant of the land has a personal stake in the honesty, capacity and faithfulness of those who levy, collect, handle, appropriate, disburse or have custody of the taxes. Moreover, they very clearly see that the present system of making appointments to office is constantly at war with that integrity, competence and fidelity which are requisite to an efficient management of the various trusts and interests in which they are so vitally concerned. This conviction in the minds of the voting masses finds expression in a spirit of vigorous inquiry into the practical workings of civil service usages, and in a growing inclination to hold public servants to a strict accountability.

Still, the people are not disposed to be rash in their expectations or demands. They know that the world is full of practices which ought never to have been instituted, but which, being in existence, cannot wisely be rudely plucked up by the very roots all at once, and flung with contempt into the great rubbish pile of the past. But what they are ready to insist upon, is, that abuses of long standing, against which they have not even themselves until recently raised the voice of complaint, and for whose origination the present generation is not responsible, shall be ameliorated, and be put in the course of ultimate eradication. They want to see a progressive movement to do something in earnest—an energetic and comprehensive beginning made; and while not wedded to any one set means, they expect that, either through a system of competitive examinations or by other tests of qualification, appointees to office, at least those not requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be selected for their fitness, in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which they seek to enter.

GENERAL SICKLES.

General **Sickles**, as everybody is aware, performed the part of a good soldier during the war, and in spite of his long and faithful adherence to the Democratic party, he was well known to be sound on the great principles of the Republican party. While to a majority of the people his appointment as Minister to Spain, appeared a well merited reward of his military services, it cannot be denied that a numerous and very respectable minority were at once surprised and displeased to see General **Sickles** thus promoted. We do not recognize as a portion of this minority those personal enemies of the General, whose hostility may have rested upon very paltry grounds nor those partisan opponents who had been offended by his desertion of the party disposed to make common cause with the South. The minority consisted of those citizens to whom the situation of representative of this great nation at an important European Court seemed a position of extraordinary responsibility as well as dignty, to which no man ought to be assigned whose character was not above reproach. The incumbent ought not only to be free from blame, they thought, in all important relations, but free from the taint even of suspicion. That General **Sickles** possessed this qualification, no one pretended. Whether as the consequence of fault or misfortune, many things were registered and believed concerning him which even his excellent military record had not been sufficient to obliterate from the public memory. So soon after the close of the rebellion the American people were disposed to be indulgent towards men who had been conspicuous in its suppression, and the appointment was received with a good measure of acquiescence by the discontented minority, and General **Sickles**'s career in Spain is believed to have given entire satisfaction to the Administration. We even hear that persons high in authority speak of him as "the ablest official representative of the United States at present in Europe." Such flattering expressions of opinion may be the invention of persons interested in the ambassador's promotion. But they may be genuine and they may be just, as the subject of them is not deficient in abilities. It is also reported concerning General **Sickles** that he desires to be transferred from Madrid to London, from the Court of Spain to the Court of England. In connection with the mention of the ambassador's desire of promotion, it is besides stated, with some assurance, that Mr. **Fish** is friendly to the change, and likely to recommend it to the President. Both these statements, we confess, seem to us utterly improbable, for a reason which will occur to many whenever the subject is mentioned. Both Mr. **Sickles** and Mr. **Fish** must well know that the present American representative in Spain would not be well received, if he were received at all, in English society. Though it cannot be pretended that high English society is particularly virtuous, though perhaps not a few of its brightest ornaments are rather loose livers, it is, we believe, notorious that, in regard to certain points of character and manners, certain old-fashioned notions, in some other places obsolete and abrogated, are there still in vogue, held and cherished with the most narrow-minded and ridiculous tenacity. A man even of the most aristocratic birth who has failed or is *believed* to have failed with respect to those essential points, is ostracised with the most uncompromising rigor and is socially lost forever. The most brilliant star, of whatever magnitude, once fallen, can never be restored to its ancient orbit. We need not enter into details farther than to hint that in the failure or lapse to which we allude, what is called honor, is so compromised that no subsequent conduct or performance is sufficient to expunge the stain. While far from saying that our distinguished countryman has ever thus failed, we cannot help thinking that, as the result of the discussion of his life and character in American and English newspapers, to the people in London, he has long seemed to be a fallen star. The late Court of Spain was not fastidious and had no right to be so, and on account of the difference of language, the minds of Spaniards were generally blank with reference to the small incidents of American life and history. Besides, the difference of manners and the recognition of another standard of social ethics, would render even the proudest Spaniard charitable and benignant in the judgment of a conspicuous foreigner. With the English of the upper classes all is different. While through community of language they know everything about prominent Americans, they measure and judge them sternly by the ethical standard of England and its race. Hence we fear that General **Sickles** would not find himself comfortable as American Ambassador in London. His recognition by Spain would there be regarded as a mere whitewashing which had not cleansed.

A FREE TRADE VAGARY.

It is a fundamental of fundamentals among free traders that duties on imports should be levied with a sole view to revenue. This goes upon the necessary implication that the effects of such legislation in promoting or retarding the development and prosperity of industry are matters of indifference; this, too, when public economists of all schools agree there is no act of government but what has some influence on production. Indeed, so closely inter-connected and inter-dependent are all the different branches of manufacture, that a shock to or meddling with any one is sure to be felt, in greater or less degree, by the others. Hence the "let alone" policy of the revenue reformers becomes a visionary scheme that no amount of ingenuity or ability can carry out in practice. For instance, the tax on sales, recently repealed, affected every industrial pursuit in the land. It necessarily raised the price of commodities, and this appreciation entered into every successive transfer of ownership until it reached the consumer, who suffered the whole accumulation. In consequence, the cost of living was increased, and with that the cost of labor; for the laborer, in whatever calling—agriculture, mechanical trade, merchandising, law, physic, teaching—must support himself, or be supported by his employer, so that the cost of his labor will be enhanced by the cost of his support, followed by a corresponding augmentation in the cost of all the results of labor. Because all have experienced these effects, all can feel the practical force of our illustration of the reciprocal dependence and influence of the different species of productive industry one upon another, and understand the impossibility of enacting revenue laws that shall not interfere with the manufacturing arts. The idea of levying duties upon imports with sole reference to the amount of income they will produce, under the belief that there is neutral ground upon which legislation can stand in respect to industrial development, is a project so empirical and visionary that it could originate only in a mind in a state of intellectual insolvency; while the same economic idea, under the aspects of indifference, the Government not caring whether those from whom it derives it support by heavy taxation sink or swim beneath the weight of their accumulated burdens, is nothing better than monstrous injustice and criminal selfishness.

An inevitable corollary from these considerations is the postulate, that steady adherence to the right principles of legislation, in respect to revenue, is material to the national welfare. As industry is the living fountain of that welfare, public and private, its encouragement and prosperity should be the chief aim and solicitude of true statesmanship. Mechanical industry is pre-eminently the conquest of mind over matter, and whenever that form of industry is assailed, the revenue of the State suffers, and its civilization is impaired. There is no nobler, more sacred duty of a government, than that which imposes upon it the necessity of protecting the industry of a patriotic people, who hold everything that is most dear at the call of their country. It is no less a crime against God than an outrage upon the artisan, to rob him of his capital, under the pretense of benefitting the body politic, and condemn him, and those who God has given him, to the pursuit of wretchedness. Yet the revenue reformers do not hesitate to proclaim that industry must be left to take care of itself and that the wants of the Government must be supplied without any regard to the needs of the working classes. But this scheme presents the port and bearing of unblushing affrontery, when the laboring people are appealed to for assistance to break down the industries from which they derive the means of subsistence, and to precipitate upon themselves the miseries of loss of employment. The more free trade is studied and understood, in its multiform tendencies and effects, the more destructive, foolish and revolting does it appear.

A MIRROR FOR OUR BUSINESS MEN.

Few even of our own citizens appear to be aware of the wealth of the Monongahela Valley. A stranger here, awaiting the conclusion of business arrangements, attracted by the beauties of the scenery, devoted a leisure week or two, during the late genial Indian summer weather, to a ramble up the valley, and returned filled with admiration of what he saw, and with wonder that a region containing materials enough within itself, if made available by proper facilities for their cheap aggregation, to build up a large manufacturing and commercial city, should be so utterly overlooked—so strangely left undeveloped by a community whose great need is more abundant and accessible crude elements, such as are stored here without limit, and more thrifty consumers of fabrics, wares and merchandise, such as this favored valley is capable of producing and sustaining in swarming myriads.

He, the curious adventurer, said if he were to describe to his friends in New York the riches he beheld in this lavishly endowed region, which to the sources of the numerous affluents of the river on either side, give an average breadth of forty miles, reaching two hundred miles southward into the West Virginia counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, constituting an area of some eight thousand square miles of fruitful soil, the southern portions of which being clothed with extensive forests of valuable lumber trees, and containing many beds of iron ore, abundant in quantity and of the various useful qualities found in the metamorphic formations, whilst the underlying deposits of unequalled coal contained an inexhaustible store of that marvelous generator of forces more precious far than silver or gold—that if he were to describe this wonderful accumulation of invaluable elements skirting the very threshold of a community profusely supplied with capital and labor, and add that, though extremely needed, they were suffered to lie unappropriated and useless for the want of the small sum requisite to reach them by that modern highway of cheap and rapid intercourse which creates, improves and enriches wherever it assists in bringing the scattered bounties of nature together, his description would be regarded as at least doubtful, if not incredible.

He said he would be questioned on all sides—how can this be? Are the people of Pittsburgh not a shrewd people? Are they blind to their own interests? Do they not see that the cost of a railroad through such a teeming district would be a highly remunerative investment in itself, and besides, that the road would pour down into their city the multiplied treasures so lavishly stored in the region to be traversed by it? Are they not wanting just such raw materials as you say abound in the Monongahela basin? Do they not want the farming products, the lumber, the ores, the glass sand, the limestone, the fire clay, the coal and the vast commercial increase which the development of such an unequalled district would bring to their doors. The story is improbable, they would say, and that their opinion of the wisdom and judgment of the business men of Pittsburgh was too high to believe they would leave such splendid opportunities unimproved. There is not such a spot in America—on which nature has so lavished her most precious gifts, if your representations are correct. What city would not hasten in the struggle to take possession of them? You cannot make us believe that Pittsburgh has not her due share of the enterprising men of the day. You must go elsewhere with your story about the marvelous treasures of the Monongahela Valley, for if those at whose door they lie cannot see them, we cannot believe in their existence.

Taking all these circumstances in connection—the contiguity, the abundance, the soil, the minerals, the building materials, the need of them all, and the surprising neglect of them all—and no wonder people at a distance are incredulous as to their existence, because they cannot comprehend the fatuity that neglects to appropriate them.

It is hardly surprising that some of the French are much offended by General **Burnside**'s reported description of Paris as "a madhouse inhabited by monkeys." A journalist supposes that this remark of the "American General celebrated for his defeats during the war of secession" may have given rise to the statement, published a few days ago, that the monkeys of the *Jardin des Plantes* had been condemned to death that they might furnish food for the famished Parisians. Since the Parisians are monkeys and eat monkeys, *ergo*, the Parisians are cannibals." The newspaper man thinks it rather strange that this obvious process of reasoning has not presented itself as the most ingenious mode yet found of justifying the Germans. It seems unlikely that General **Burnside** ever made the unbecoming remark ascribed to him. He certainly never intended it to be published. It was, however, thought worthy of transmission by the cable, amidst other rubbish. If he did describe the Parisians so contemptuously, it is not the first time that French vivacity and eagerness have been misunderstood and misrepresented by grave people of the phlegmatic races.

Gen. **Burnside** was probably disgusted with the manner in which his attempt at negotiations was received by the Parisian leaders. He may have felt that by its abortive issue the negotiations was placed in a ridiculous position. Certainly he gained no credit with the French, while he incurred some obloquy among the Germans. This appears to have been wholly undeserved. As we understand the matter, General **Burnside** did not volunteer his services as a mediator, but through the influence of the American Government, obtained permission from **Bismarck** to enter Paris for the purpose of conveying a hint from the President to Mr. **Washburne** to be more careful of his character as the representative of a neutral power, in particular, to avoid those displays of French partisanship by which he had already grievously offended the Germans. It is said that **Bismarck** talked friendly to **Burnside** concerning the situation, adding an intimation that he might if he pleased, use his information in sounding the Parisian Government with reference to peace or an armistice. How skillfully or otherwise the General managed the affair it is impossible to say. But it is certain that his conduct was neither meddlesome nor intrusive, and it is really difficult to understand why certain German newspapers have made him the object of so much clumsy satire.

At the time we write the state of things in Europe, resulting from the Russian note concerning the Treaty of 1856, presents an imbroglio decidedly perilous. The movement of the Czar was, perhaps, to be looked for, as foreshadowing the other changes in the political relations of the old world, made inevitable by the prostration of France. By the concessions of the Treaty of Paris, Russia purchased peace from powers who, by continuing the war, could have compelled her to make still more important and humiliating surrenders. One of the parties to the contract having been disabled from enforcing its fulfillment, a personage so much accustomed to have his own way and to gratify his own wishes as the autocrat of all the Russias, was not likely very long to own and sustain the disagreeable obligations. His Asiatic conquests, his subjugation of many millions of fierce Mussulmans, made since the treaty, have rendered the control of the Black Sea more essential than ever to the success of his magnificent scheme of oriental domination. However barbarous Russian manners and methods may seem according to the refined standard of Europe, in Asia Russian progress means the extension of civilization. It is surely well for the world that the Czar rules in Samarcand rather than a Mohammedan King. It is also well for the world that the temptation of aggression in Western Europe is removed from the Russians by the outlet afforded for their energies toward the East. Germany is interested for that reason in encouraging their eastern advance, and it is understood that a cordial understanding, if not a treaty, between Prussia and Russia, sanctions the purport of the late Russian note, which has produced such excitement in all the European capitals. When the Emperor **Nicholas** described the Sultan as "a sick man," whose possessions would soon call for administrators, the alarm caused by the words was due not less to their truth than to the purpose of aggression which they disclosed. The Sultan *is* sick, and will never be well, the Ottoman empire has been maintained only by foreign aid, and it must inevitably be dissolved before many years. Violent interposition can only a little hasten or a little retard the catastrophe. Whoever shall ultimately hold and rule Egypt and the Red Sea, England must depend upon international friendship and treaty for the right to use the overland route to her Eastern possessions. To the foreigner it should seem that she may as well reconcile herself early to conditions certain to be established at no remote period.

The great engineer **Robert Stephenson**, confidently predicted that the Suez canal, if ever dug, would be and remain until filled up by the sands of the desert, "a mere stinking ditch." Almost until the day when the new highway of commerce was opened for use, the scepticism thus offensively expresed, continued to prevail among **Stephenson**'s countrymen. But true to their character of energy and enterprise wherever money is to be made, or rivalry in trade to be maintained for their own credit, the English are doing most to take advantage of the Canal for their own benefit and that of the rest of the world. It was fully expected that one effect of the Canal would be to transfer a large measure of the East Indian trade from them to the nations bordering on the Mediterranean. But the English are the first to devise ships of the kind required to utilize the new route of commerce. Such vessels must combine shallowness of draught with speed and safety. A ship has been invented which theoretically seems to answer all the required conditions, and which is expected to give a new impulse to commerce not only in the Suez Canal but also in certain rivers, such as the Danube, abounding in shallows. It still, however, remains to be seen whether in actual use the new invention will realize the hopes of the contriver. The following illustration is given of the energy with which the English have already availed themselves of the shortcut afforded by the canal. Raw cotton shipped on a steamer at Bombay on the 12th of February 1870, was conveyed to Huddersfield, England, converted into yarn, and returned to Bombay by the same steamer, all within a period of forty-five days.

Prince Gortschakoff's note appears to have excited as much indignation among the European politicians by its tone as by its tenor. It is disdainful, defiant without any bluster. It will not anywhere among foreigners increase the respect in which Russia is held. Were the principles which it avows generally adopted, treaties would be of no account. A treaty for the conclusion of a war would be understood as a mere temporary arrangement, which either of the contracting parties might set aside as soon as it should recover from the defeats which it had sustained. By declaring and acting upon this lax view of the obligation of such engagements, Russia seems to place herself quite outside of the European political system and to confess herself the barbarian she has often been called. It is understood that Austria, Italy, France, and even Spain, will unite with England in protesting against, and perhaps in resisting, the Russian pretensions. It seems impossible that Germany thinks favorably of the Russian mode of getting rid of painful obligations, though the necessities of her position may compel Germany to countenance her ally in the wrong. It is a more interesting question how the fortunes of France may be affected by the threatened coalition against Russian aggression. But speculation on the subject is vain. Should a general war be the result of the alliance, events might take a turn which would justify the obstinacy of the Provisional Government in refusing to make peace by the surrender of territory. A coalition with Russia in a bad cause against Europe combined, would not be popular in Germany just now, we suppose.

The completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship canal is a matter of no ordinary importance to the navigation interests of the lakes. This canal extends west from Portage Lake to Lake Superior at the base of Keweenaw Point, and for vessels bound to and from the western end of Lake Superior will save a hundred miles of the most dangerous navigation on our inland seas, encountered in going around the Point of the many, or variable winds," as the Indian word "Keweewaionaw," appropriately signifies. On Wednesday last this canal was completed, and when navigation opens in the spring it will be ready for the passage of the largest steamers on the lakes, and by its use much risk will be avoided and much time will be saved by the increasing fleets that will sail to and fro between the lower lakes and the port of Duluth. In this connection we are pleased to note that the St. Clair Flat Ship Canal is also nearly completed, and will be quite ready for navigation when the next season begins. Also, that the contract for the enlargement and rebuilding of the ship canal around the Sault Ste Marie has been let, and that the work will be so far finished as to permit the use of the canal the coming season. All these improvements, while beneficial to the entire lake commerce, are of particular interest here, because they are upon the direct route between Erie and Cleveland, the Lake Erie termini of the Pennsylvania Central, and Duluth, the eastern terminus of that company's Northern Pacific system.

No new developments indicate as yet that the Cortes made a mistake in electing the Duke of **Aosta** King of Spain. Among the parties hostile to the choice, some excitement was to be expected, while violent demonstrations of opposition would not have been surprising. Such movements, however, would not prove the selection unwise. A decided preponderance of the character and influence of the country is favorable to a monarchical form of government, and the important question to be settled was the person to whom it should be confided. One essential in the king to be chosen was antiquity of blood, and another quality highly necessary was a liberal tendency, derived from natural endowments, intelligence and education, which should prevent the elected king from making too much of the royal prerogative. That **Amodeus** the First possesses the former of these qualifications there can be no doubt, as he belongs to the most ancient royal house in Europe. The young King is also believed to be liberal in his views of the kingly office. As his only chance of a reign prosperous for the people and happy for himself, rests upon his willingness to perform the subordinate part assigned him by his position, all who wish well to Spain will hope that neither foolish ambition nor evil influences may prompt him to aim at changes certain to result in revolution. Unlike the similarly constituted Kings of Greece and Belgium, unsustained by foreign guarantees, **Amodeus** the First must look solely to himself and his people for the continuance of his reign.

Some of the prophets profess to discern, in Gen. **Butler**'s reputed and only partly disavowed scheme to settle our troubles with England, an attempt to propitiate the President and to secure the portfolio of Secretary **Fish**. They aver that General **Grant** has all along favored a vigorous foreign policy, and that last year he ordered a proclamation to be prepared recognizing Cuban belligerency, which was only reluctantly withheld on the advice of Secretary **Fish**, **Caleb Cushing**, Judge **Hoar** and Senator **Sumner**. It is further asserted, on indifferent authority, that the President's purpose to push England to a settlement of the Alabama claims by Canadian annexation is the true secret of the unanimity with which public men have refused to act as Embassador to St. James. However these things may be, the complications of Great Britain in the Eastern question seems to offer a good opportunity to get from her a favorable response to our demands.

Elsewhere will be found an article detailing the progress of the movement in favor of Free Trade at any cost, inaugurated by the Chicago *Tribune*. Many, with especial opportunities for observing the course of this movement, declare their belief that the outbreak of the *Tribune* was not unpremeditated, but was the result of a careful plan, arranged some time ago. However this may be, the movement is one of the most important that American politics has known. It is so from the evident purpose of its few leaders to push their theories into power at any hazard; and while it may not be able to effect much, it is not to be despised. It is wrong, however, to couple the Civil Service Reform movement with this, for the Free Traders, in truth, care no more for that principle than they did for "enfranchisement" in Missouri, only using it as an additional cry to catch votes.

It is urged in support of the idea that Congress should repeal the act providing for the organization of the new House of Representatives upon the 5th March, or immediately after the adjournment of the old one, that several States do not hold their elections until later in the year, and consequently cannot be represented. But this was just as true when the law was passed in **Johnson**'s time and for his benefit, and should have no more force now than then, unless legislation shall be considered to consist in providing statutes to fit the case of one President, only to repeal them upon a change of administration. In a word, if the law organizing each Congress upon the first day of its existence is right at all, it is right for every Congress and every President, and the States will soon accommodate themselves to it, if it is let alone.

Representative P. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, is in Washington, and accordingly we hear the rumor that he is to be Commissioner of Patents. This would be an excellent appointment, for besides integrity and exceptional ability, Mr. **Jenckes** has the peculiarly valuable experience gained in the many years he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Patents.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh, who was appointed Minister to Turkey last winter, has had an attack of softening of the brain, and is now on his way home for the purpose of resigning his mission. His physicians positively prohibit him from engaging in any further mental labors. It is said that Hon. E. J. **Morris**, who has been United States Minister at Constantinople for several years, will probably be allowed to remain in that position.

The State of Ohio is in a comfortable position financially. Although the State debt is now $9,732,078, it has been reduced only $284,504 during the past year, solely because the creditors didn't wish to be paid, even at a handsome premium, so highly do they value Ohio securities.

The strikes among the shoemakers in Massachusetts have been among the most serious in the country, in their disturbing effects between labor and capital, as well as in losses inflicted upon employers and employees. Mutual loss and suffering were endured at each successive strike, but there seemed to be no remedy. If the workmen should resolve not to strike, they feared their bosses would take advantage of this, and impose upon them, and so the strikes were continued as the only means of protection. But the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin has at last taken bold ground on this question and has openly resolved "that there shall hereafter be no more strikes in the Crispin organization; and that, as rapidly as possible, the organization shall be changed into a co-operative one." In view of the fact, that the general effects of strikes is injurious, this determination to abandon them is not only wise, but exhibits a commendable degree of courage and self-reliance on the part of the Crispins. They also set an example to all other trades organizations, which may prove beneficial. Whenever any number of workmen become dissatisfied with their pay, the number of hours they have to work, or the rules to which they are subjected, it is right and proper that they should concentrate their means and set up on their own account. Then they may work as many or as few hours as they wish, make such regulations as they desire, and as to the pay they will get all that their labor and capital combined will produce.

In reference to the statement that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are preparing to get some iron steamships for the Pacific trade and are only waiting upon tariff legislation to know whether to get them from America or England, we would suggest that good American iron that will last is better than English iron that will wear out, even if it does cost a little more at first. Moreover, while waiting upon the slow movements of Congress, the company may lose more money in time than it will save by getting its ships at English prices. Four propellers of from five to six thousand tons measurement are wanted to begin with and they are to be built for capacity rather than speed, so as to give lower rates of freight than the English lines can afford. Not only is trade with China and Japan contemplated, but negotiations are under good headway which will doubtless soon extend the operations of the Company to Australia, New Zealand and all the islands of the Pacific, in a commerce that will employ fleets. These are great projects, and it is not unreasonable to hope that not only may American skill conduct them to prosperity, but that the management may find it to their interest to use American ships built of American iron.

A prominent Senator is preparing a resolution providing for an exhaustive investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption afloat in connection with the McGarrahan claim. It will be introduced immediately upon the assembling of Congress, and doubtless will bring out some facts that the public should know. The whole business has been so full of ways that are crooked that it is but right that such an investigation should take place, concealing no evidence and manufacturing none, but giving the exact truth of the case.

A curious difficulty promises to interfere with the successful working of the President's policy of appointing Indian agents from the religious sects. Each of the minor sects is now clamoring for recognition, and as there are no more offices, there is great dissatisfaction in consequence. Cannot this trouble be settled by adhering to the first determination of only appointing from these sects, which had missionaries among the Indians, when the peace policy was inaugurated?

There is a general concerted movement on the part of the Assistant Census Marshals, to secure at the hands of Congress, increased compensation for their services in taking the census. They allege that the pay is entirely inadequate to the service performed, and will ask for an increase of one hundred per cent. Many of them claim to have made but one dollar per day; while others, in paying for clerk hire, etc., actually lost their own labor.

Some important statements, if true, were made by Senator Sumner to a Chicago reporter who interviewed him. The Senator declares that so far from Motley being controlled in his diplomacy by him, he has not written to Mr. Motley upon any public question for a year. He further declares that he has excellent authority for saying that Russia's real object in precipitating its warlike movements is the permanent disarmament of France.

It is indisputable that all American railway securities sell for less in Europe to-day, because so much of their stock has been tampered with by "watering." The fraudulent increase of Erie stock has done most to foster this feeling across the water and now it is impossible to place some American railway bonds there at any price. Now, the California Courts have a litigation involving the Central Pacific Railroad Company in a manner quite destructive to their credit. An original stockholder of the Company sues certain of the original directors, and alleges that the directors, whom he makes defendants, having absolute control of lands, securities, and moneys of the Company, awarded to themselves contracts for construction and equipment, at rates exceeding by two hundred per cent. those obtainable in other quarters. The excess of cost which thus passed into the pockets of men occupying the position of trustees of a vast enterprise, is alleged to have been not less than seven millions. This gain, however, was a trifle compared with that which followed. Other contracts were awarded in the same manner to the same parties, which brought them—as the plaintiff avers—two hundred millions above the fair prices for the work performed. These are enormous amounts, but the Company's books cannot be got at to correct them for no regular meeting of stockholders and report to them has taken place since 1862.

In comment upon the recent advices from China, that foreign residents commonly believe that the stories of a general uprising are "fabrications," it is remarked that there is no getting over one unpleasant fact, which must be fully recognized before any effective line of policy can be adopted—that the officials and their hangers-on (the latter being the ringleaders in every outrage upon foreigners) hate us all most cordially. Whatever his nationality, the white visitor is to this class simply a "barbarian," to be got rid of if possible. The distinction drawn by resident correspondents and writers between these so-called *literati* and the mass of the common people is noticeable, and is so unanimous that little doubt can remain of its accuracy. The people seem by all accounts tolerably well disposed, but, as in other countries, furnish their proportion of vagabonds to swell any mob whose object is violence and plunder. The proclamation put forth by secret societies having for their object the extirpation of foreigners betray a strong leadership, and the great probability is that we have not yet heard the last of troubles in China. Placards praising the Tien-Tsin murderers as "brave men" are common, and while the Government is active in furnishing them an explanation for that, is found, it is thought, in the dread of a Mohammedan advance on the capital, which has induced a desire to propitiate the justly offended foreign powers. It is reported that the followers of the Prophet in Kansuh are making for Pekin in force, and have already reached the borders of Pei-chih-li.

In the case of the people *vs.* George Vanderpool, the prisoner's counsel withdrew their motion to let him to bail. Judge Brown has given no intimation as to the time when a new trial will be ordered. It is probable a change of *venue* will be made.

OHIO NEWS.

There are 42,793 families in Cincinnati, 25,175 dwellings, 111,101 females, and 107,799 males. Among the colored population the disproportion is much greater, there being 3,287 females to 2,641 males.

Ross county comes in third on the list of corn producing counties in the agricultural report for 1869, Pickaway is second and Franklin first.

In Seneca township, Monroe county, there is a family of three persons whose ages are: George Windham, Sr., eighty years; Elizabeth Windham, wife, seventy-five years; Elizabeth Ritz, mother-in-law, ninety-five. Total, two hundred and fifty.

A trial was in progress at Warren last week, in which the property at issue was a heifer valued at twelve dollars. The costs in the case thus far amount to the trifling sum of $1,100.

An Episcopal church is to be organized at Niles, Trumbull county.

B. S. Straw, a resident of Williams county, some seventy years old, at the last term of court sued the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company for damages. In October, 1869, the gentleman and his daughter, both of whom are deaf and dumb, were traveling from his home to Columbus, and arrived at Monroeville after dark; the train barely halted at the station, and before he could get off the cars they were under way. In his haste, consequent upon the brief stoppage of the train, he slipped, and catching with both hands the iron railing around the steps, with one limb dragging on the ground, he managed there to hold until the bridge was reached when he was thrown down the bank, a distance of forty feet to the river below. On the first trial the jury awarded a verdict for the plaintiff of four hundred dollars. A second trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Brownhelm, Lorain county, a few days ago, an adopted son of Mrs. Julius Perry was caught between a wagon and a tree, and so badly crushed that he lived but a few hours.

At McConnellsville, Morgan county, Tuesday night, Stephen Miller, a saloon keeper, quarreled with and killed one of his customers, a man named William Tracy, a cigar maker, from Troy, New York. The murderer escaped.

The Mansfield *Herald* relates the following case, under the amended liquor law of last winter: "Mrs. Snedaker prosecuted John Madden for selling whisky to her husband, a known inebriate, after she had given him notice not to do so. Snedaker procured whisky there, and becoming drunk, lay down on the railroad track, and was discovered there a short time before the train was due. The trial was by jury and consumed two days, the prosecution being made under the amended law of last winter, making the owners of property in which whisky is sold responsible for all damage to parties procuring it. Mrs. Snedaker laid claim for $300 damages, and the jury awarded her the sum of $275.

The Ohio *State Journal* says: During the fiscal year which has just closed, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reduced the funded debt of the State $264,445 14, of which the sum of $123,860 37 was by purchase, $121,588 76 by exchanges, and $19,000 by cancellations. The amount now outstanding is $9,752,136 73. The Commissioners have still invested in Ohio State stocks $20,058 82, so that the debt is really only $9,732,077 91. The debt would have been still further largely reduced could the stock have been purchased, but Ohio State bonds are considered "gilt edge" by capitalists, and holders are slow to part with them, even at a handsome premium.

Norman Fish, while engaged in cutting stave bolts in Van Wert county, one day last week, was instantly killed by a falling limb striking him on the head.

James A. Leavitt, of Piqua, an old and respectable citizen, shot himself Wednesday and died instantly, while suffering from mental aberration.

The funeral of C. W. Starbuck, of the *Times*, took place from his late residence on Eighth street, Cincinnati, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of the Ninth street Baptist Church. A large number of editors and other prominent citizens were present. The body was interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The Marietta *Register* publishes a list of 189 persons in Washington county who have reached the age of three score and ten. Of this number there are twenty-eight above the age of eighty. There are twenty-nine persons in the county between the ages of ninety and one hundred and four years.

The ladies of Columbia gave a "mush and milk" festival for the benefit of a church the other night.

A few days ago a man undertook to drink a quart of Cincinnati whisky upon a wager. There was just a pint and three quarters of the whisky left for the funeral.

Specimens of rock similar to that found at Nelson Ledge, have been found on the form of H. Chamberlain, in Howland, Washington county, creating some excitement in that neighborhood.

The *Ohio State Journal* says: We have not seen it mentioned in the notices of the late Charles Dickens that in one of his visits to this country he donated a sum of money to have his "Old Curiosity Shop" printed in raised letters for the blind for gratuitous distribution. This benevolent purpose has been executed and the books sent to the Blind Asylums of the country. At the Ohio Institution for the Blind are two copies of this work, each three large volumes, and are read by the pupils with great pleasure. This is one more fact that testifies to the kindly sympathy and deep seated charity of Dickens that make his works the voice that speaks to the innermost souls of men.

One of the oldest citizens of Trumbull county, Mr. Jehiel Perkins, died at his residence in Vienna on Saturday, 12th inst., at the age of eighty-nine years. He came to this country some time previous to 1810, and carried the mail from Warren to Pittsburgh during 1810, which, owing to the almost wilderness condition of the intervening country, was a tedious and trying task. Mr. Perkins served his country in the war of 1812. He has left a widow in the 82d year of her age.

F. D. Norton and lady, of Ironton, celebrated their silver wedding on the 11th inst.

A Sunday School Convention will be held at Beloit, Mahoning county, commencing November 29th, and continuing two or more days.

The Ohio Horticultural Society will hold its next annual session at Urbane, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December.

Mr. H. W. Brown, postmaster at New Lisbon, has tendered his resignation. The matter of choosing a new postmaster will be submitted to a vote.

A half ton of pork, done up in one immense hog, will be raffled for at a butchers' ball in Columbus to-morrow night.

J. B. Kimble, a prominent citizen of Lawrence county, died very suddenly on Tuesday last.

The citizens of Ironton are going to have the census of the town retaken, and are subscribing money to pay for it.

The Noble County *Republican* says that when the recent earthquake was shaking, an oil well at South Olive, belonging to Colonel Paxton, took a lively spell, heaved, belched and threw up a set of tools that had been fast in it for months.

The Columbus *Journal* says: Mr. John H. Klippart has just returned from a geological exploration in Erie and other counties of Northern Ohio. He reports in the vicinity of Castelia Springs, near the lake, in Erie county, an immense bed of Travertin. This is the upper crust of the deposit, as it were, and is in blocks eight or ten inches thick. Below this lies a layer of Tufa, a softer material, and below this is a depth of five feet of carbonate of lime in a powdered state, much like sand. This travertin and tufa are the result of the action of the Castelia Spring water on the mosses and deposits of the prairie on which it is found. This prairie is about 5,000 acres in extent and 1,100 acres are taken up with this valuable deposit. From the upper crust or layer the best lime is manufactured, and the whole is particularly valuable for Agricultural purposes.

In the Agricultural Report of 1862 Mr. Klippart discussed the practicability of manufacturing fish guano on the Lake shore. Within the past year this suggestion has been acted on. Several dams are engaged in frying oil from sheep heads, white bass, herring, and from the offal of fish, put up for shipment and sale. The refuse is converted into guano. Last year they manufactured some five hundred tons, all of which met with ready sale at thirty-one dollars per ton. It is estimated that one thousand tons per year of this guano can be made from the offal of fish packed on the Lake shore in that region. This guano mixed with one-eighth part with tufa, sold in New York as first class guano.

Thomas McCoy, of New Lisbon, bought, during the wool season, 135,000 pounds.

Mrs. Carlos Greenwood, of Vienna township, Trumbull county, was accidentally shot on Sunday, 13th inst., by a young man named Charles Sampson, who was engaged in hunting ducks near Mrs. G.'s house. The wound inflicted was severe, but necessarily fatal.

A drunken fellow at Elyria, on Saturday last, wandered out on the rocks at the falls, where the walls of the rocks have a perpendicular height of forty feet. His feet slipped and he fell to the surging water below and was swept down about twenty feet over rocks that would break any sober man's neck, without receiving a scratch. By some means, he does not know how, he found himself on a sloping rock, and began to call loudly and long for help. Only a foot or so from his position was the edge of the rock from which, if he fell, he would land in deep wtaer, twenty feet below. Above him were perpendicular walls, over which the water was pouring in torrents, and unless he was soon discovered his escape would be impossible. After remaining in this perilous position about three hours, his cries were heard and stout men, by the aid of ropes, rescued him. When placed upon the shore he was completely exhausted.

STATE POLITICS.

Representative Skinner, of Chambersburg, is favorably spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House this winter.

The New York *Standard* says: "A Pennsylvania journal nominates General Thomas L. Kane for Governor. General Kane is a man of rare gifts, an intrepid, far-seeing, brilliant, worthy gentleman, who did gallant service in the war, and whose life is marked with deeds of courage and devotion to duty. The Republican party of Pennsylvania could make no better nomination than that of General Kane."

We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*: "The shrewdest among the Pennsylvania politicians, it is believed, are averse to the appointment of a resident of that State to a Cabinet office. If there were any vacancies among the President's advisers it might be reasonable to discuss the political propriety of restoring to the Keystone State a Cabinet office; but that is not the way the subject is talked of. It seems to be the opinion of knowing ones that the President is ready to make a vacancy when the Pennsylvanians shall decide upon the man. Western Pennsylvania is opposed to Senator Cameron's influence, and refuses to indorse the policy of the venerable Senator. Eastern Pennsylvania Republicans do not believe it to be good policy to cause disaffection in the ranks of the party; and, while all admit and realize that something must be done to keep the State intact during the next two years, the way is not so clear. The number of voting precincts in the State is as great as the majority of the party, or 15,000 precincts altogether, and the tendency seems to be toward decreasing that majority—that is, in the opinion of the knowing ones. The President has been warned that the loss of a single Republican vote at each precinct throughout the State will lose the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1872. It is generally conceded that the only thing that can be done is to give the office of Internal Revenue to the present acting Commissioner, J. W. Douglass, and trust to the wisdom and shrewd management to hold the State within the party at the next election. Senator Cameron is credited with having said that it was the greatest misfortune that more Republicans were not defeated for Congress at the recent election. A large representation without any influence with this administration would have the tendency to stir up the apathetic and bring out the entire Republican vote in 1872.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At Brooklyn Navy Yard the splendid old frigate Niagara, second rate, is being torn to pieces, with a view of altering her into a broadside iron-clad, as it is thought our navy ought to have one broadside armored vessel at least. This is an experiment as yet, and it is not known what sort of craft she will become when her plating is on. It is to be hoped that the result will prove satisfactory.

Under the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau permitting the use of charcoal and other mechanical means of distillation, large numbers of distilleries, heretofore suspended will start again and run during the winter. It is estimated that the number of distilleries that will thus add to the product of tax paid on whisky will amount to about three hundred.

The American Tract Society of Boston, Mass., have made a grant of 5,000 copies of their magazine, the *Sabbath at Home*, to be distributed among the United States troops at the forts and stations of the army in the far West for winter reading.

Christ Church, Dr. Euwers New York virtualist concern, instead of selling out its building because it was in debt, has now $170,000 on hand and proposes to build a free church "in which all classes may find equal privileges, regardless of worldly passessions."

Is the millenium coming? Now here's Catlettsburg, in Kentucky of all States, votes 103 to 45 against receiving a liquor license.

In a case now pending in the California Supreme Court involving the legality of $500,000 aid voted to a railroad by San Joaquin county, the attorneys for the grant show by an abundant citation of authorities that the power of taxation is a power to take the property of the citizens for public use, and that the validity of legislation on this theory has been affirmed by the Courts of twenty-two States, and the Supreme Court of the United States, while only three States, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, have declared against its validity, and recently Iowa has taken back the declaration, leaving only two States which have repudiated this legislation, against twenty-two which now sustain it.

The Manchester (Eng.) papers describe a new instrument of torture which has been set up at several works in that city, and is intended to arouse the workmen from their slumbers. This "American devil" is set to work at half past five every morning, and it wakes up everybody within two miles. "American devil" is known to its friends as a "steam gong."

Boston and its vicinity consumes 450,000 barrels of lager and ale annually, and the worship of Gambrinus is increasing.

A short time ago a Harvard Professor, being desirous of procuring a teacher of drawing or sketching for one of the classes, thought he would apply to one of our first-class artists to see if he knew of and could recommend such a man as was desired. The artist is one of those decided, outspoken men, who generally says what he means and means what he says. To the request of the Professor, he returned this reply: "I do not know of such a man as you desire, sir; and if I did I would not recommend him to an institution which will pay a million of dollars to find out how many legs a spider has, and will not give one dollar towards art!" The Professor sought elsewhere.

The recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, at Norwich, is creating considerable interest. The decision was that railroad mortgage bonds of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, made prior to 1862, must be paid in coin. This, of course, will affect all mortgages made before that time. The Savings Bank of Norwich holds about $300,000 worth of mortgages of this kind. More or less is held by all the savings banks.

There has been much distress on the east coast of Scotland from the virtual suspension of the herring fishery; the chief market for its produce being the North of Germany, whose seaports were closed for the greatest part of the season.

The least known part of this country is, perhaps, North Alabama, where, for a distance of two hundred miles, there are such inexhaustible stores of iron ore that it will not cost $2 a ton, while in Ohio and Pennsylvania it costs at the furnaces from $9 to $12 a ton. The coal is inexhaustible in the same vicinity. This great mineral wealth must ultimately make the Elyton region an unrivalled manufacturing district.

Those who love the juicy steak, and those who view the Texas steer with distant respect, will be interested to learn that 125,000 Texas cattle have come East this year over the Kansas railroads, against 41,778 in 1869. Kansas is pushing its system of railroads Southward, and the Texas cattle traders expect soon to be able to ship from 500,000 to 800,000 live beeves per year.

The United States covette Florida, or Wampanoag, familiar is the fastest sea going screw steamer ever afloat, is being fitted for sea at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is proposed to bring the art of micro-photography to the aid of imprisoned correspondents in Paris, and by its means to enable a single carrier-pigeon to convey a mail of several thousand letters within the beleagured city. It is well known that an ordinary page of manuscript can be reduced by photography to a space scarcely larger than a pin's point, and in this way hundreds of epistles might be printed on a single thin sheet of paper which could be submitted to microscopic enlargement on its arrival in Paris, and the various communications distributed to their respective addresses.

The balloon postal system of Paris has produced a new style of journal which combines the letter and newspaper. It is called the *Lettre Journal de Paris*, and appears twice a week. Two of the four pages are blank, to be filled in with the epistolary correspondence which the balloons carry to the postoffices beyond the Prussian sway. The news is given on the other two pages in a condensed form, the natural tendency of the Parisian journalist to expansion being sternly repressed. The articles are short, trenchant and witty.

A sad Chinese invention is the bogus gold dust in circulation at Omaha.

There are now in the army 2,488 commissioned officers, and 34,870 enlisted men.

Lewis Dennt, one of President Grant's brothers-in-law, replies to the statement that he visited Long Branch in August to interfere with the President in McGarrahan's behalf. He declares he has not been at Long Branch for eighteen months, that during the summer he never made any request of the President, wrote to him or conversed with him about the Panoche Grande business, and that he never knew of the President's letter to Cox until he read it in the papers.

One of the members of the St. Paul Board of Education is a genius. He made a speech on a proposition to have calisthenics and gymnastics taught in the public schools, and in the course of his remarks alluded to a "cay-ca-lest-list-nix-ce-nix gymnastycism, gyminyastim, gymnastyism, gymninyasticism." He might be successful as a pupil, but as a school inspector he is not a success.

With the present month a remarkable newspaper, if it may be so called, has sprung into existence in New York city. It is printed in Hebrew character, but it is written in a patois made up of Hebrew and broken German, which neither a German scholar nor a Hebrew scholar is able to speak. It is called the *Jewish Post*, and is published because there are many Jews here, especially from Russian Poland, who understand no other language, and know very little of what is going on, because they can read no newspapers.

Persons familiar with Russia say that the other nations will be surprised to learn the completeness of her naval and military preparations. Several first class war steamers, carrying from thirty to forty guns each, are on the Pacific coast, and can be ready to sail at short notice to attack English commerce in Chinese waters. The port of Possyette, on the coast of Manchooria, is thoroughly fortified and fully equipped as a naval station, and connected with St. Petersburg by telegraph. The army has been thoroughly reorganized in the past five years, and a large force is now in or near the Black Sea. Russians now in New York say that the delay in making the demand for revising the treaty of Paris has been to get the troops in position, and be prepared for the possibility of war.

A delegation of prominent officials from New Mexico has come to urge upon Congress the passage of an act admitting New Mexico as a State into the Union. They claim that the territory has over one hundred thousand taxable inhabitants, and is fully prepared for admission.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he has under his care two invalid ladies. "One has been paralyzed on the right side for nearly three years, and has been utterly helpless most of that time. Her vision has been very imperfect; her knowledge of past events has utterly departed from her; recently she appears to be recovering her recollection, and can count with tolerable accuracy as high as twenty." He attributes her prostration entirely to the use of a popular hair restorer. "The other case is not so bad, but bad enough. For the past year her eyes have been an occasion of constant torture. The retina has become so sensitive to the light as to make a dark room indispensable. Wheels of burning flame revolve constantly before her eyes, attended by lightning-like flashes, which are terrible to bear. She is another victim to the poisonous lead contained in the same popular nostrum."

A New York "Victim of the '290'" writes: In order to show our appreciation of the respective attitudes of Russia and England toward us in our hour of trouble I propose that our mercantile community—especially shipowners, seamen and insurance companies—contribute towards building and arming a privateer, to be known as the 'Russian-American,' and then presenting her to the Emperor Alexander as a testimony of good will.

The *Freeman's Journal* announces that a great demonstration in favor of the political independence of the Pope will soon take place in New York, and this will be followed up by similar meetings in other cities. The editor in making up the announcement, says: "We call for a crusade of the whole of Christendom, to put him on his throne. The Pope must be subject to no earthly king.

Bodies for dissection are scarce, and are worth twice as much as last year.

It is said that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has under consideration plans for the irrigation of its immense land grants along the Platte and Laramie rivers. Hundreds of thousands of acres can, no doubt, be reclaimed and made good agricultural lands, to become half a century hence the support of a population of millions.

"Carrie," of the Boston *Traveller*, makes a center shot when she says if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in the choosing of a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

After many months of labor there has been exposed in Corning, Steuben county, New York, a lead of black stone five feet thick and thirty feet wide, which is believed to contain a large percentage of silver, copper and lead. Professor Hall, State Geologist, visited the mine last week, and gave as his opinion that the rock contained mineral in considerable quantities, and took specimens with him for examination. A small quantity has been melted in common crucible, and the result proves satisfactorily that the quartz is rich in mineral wealth.

The Postmaster General will not recommend, in his annual report, the purchase of telegraph lines in order to establish the postal telegraph sytem throughout this country. While in favor of such a scheme, he does not believe the time has yet come to put it into practice without an annual expense of several millions of dollars to the Government.

The annual report of the Postal Department makes a strong appeal for the repeal of the Franking Privilege, and statistics are cited to show that with its repeal letter postage throughout the country can be reduced from three to two cents per half ounce. The postal service continues to improve. The receipts are larger than ever before, and the expenses are smaller, when considering the many new routes established.

The Georgia authorities are preparing to put their new free school law in operation. It is modeled after the Pennsylvania system, is very thorough and wil give Georgia the first liberal and complete school system ever adopted by a Southern State. Colonel J. M. Lewis, formerly of the Freedmen's Bureau, is the State School Commissioner.

Nearly two columns of the New York *World*, in fine type, set solid, are taken up with the contents of a wonderful newspaper prepared by a correspondent in Paris. He had cut all the news columns of the Paris journals of November 1, had pasted them together, and then photographed them, reducing what filled seven columns of print to a space scarcely more than an inch and a half square. This he then forwarded by balloon mail; and although, to the unassisted eye, its contents were undecipherable, by the aid of a very powerful magnifying glass and a strong light it could be read.

Jersey City is hesitating between a park to cost $20,000,000, and one for $2,500,000, but will have one of them.

How Office-Holders are "Assessed."

The correspondence now being published, which passed between James W. Husted, Secretary of the New York State Executive Committee, and Francis C. Barlow, United States Marshal for the Southern District, in June, 1869, shows up the iniquitous system of assessing office-holders for party purposes. Mr. Barlow was assessed on the basis of two per cent., or "$1,000 for himself and subordinates." He replied that his income was only $6,000, and enclosed a check for the two per cent., $120. Mr. Husted replied to this, returning the check, and pointing out the great discrepancy between the sum assessed and the amount of the check, the acceptance of which would do great injustice to other government officers who had contributed more liberally. To this Barlow replied that he did not consider the holding of a public office as creating any obligation to contribute anything, and what he gave was not given on that ground. He then says:

"Any person who holds public office in this country, and gives all his time and energy to it, I consider underpaid if he receives only the honest salary of his place. I know that I lose money every day that I am Marshal, and for that reason I shall shortly resign. The fact that I am working for the public for a less sum than I could earn in my private business is rather a reason why I should be relieved from assessments than why I should pay them, and this applies, in my opinion, to all public offices that I know anything about—they are all underpaid.

"You speak of the 'ascertained value of my office,' as distinguished from its salary, which is only $6,000. I do not know from where you ascertained its income; but I do know that whoever has received more from it than $6,000 per annum has not received it honestly. I should be sorry to believe that dishonest gains of public offices were so recognized and accepted as matters of course that they are made the basis of expected contributions.

"What I have said here will also explain why I cannot impose on my deputies the payment of contributions as a duty. They fully earn every penny they receive, and I cannot recognize the right of the Government or the party to call on them for any sum whatever. I presume, however, they will gladly contribute what each feels himself able to do. I make this explanation with entire respect for the views of those gentlemen whose opinions on this subject differ from mine. My views may seem Quixotic and unreasonable, but I am firmly impressed with their soundness, and we must all act upon our views of what is right. The check for $120 is at the service of the committee if they feel that they can accept it.

Very respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW."

This last letter was returned to the writer without observation, and the check never called for.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

The payment of the public debt, the reduction of expenditures, reduction of taxes, and an economical administration of the Government, with adherence to the great principles of the Republican party, are the essential elements to the success of any party in 1872, according to Grant in his interview with Senator Wilson. The Senator, too, has been interviewed, and thinks the Republican party stronger than ever, and that not five Republicans in the House will dare to coalesce with the Democrats to organize. He predicts that twenty-eight or thirty States will cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate in 1872, and says West Virginia and North Carolina were lost by the foolish action of the Republicans, but they will be regained, and the Northern and Western States, except California, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, will go Republican hereafter. Having had an interview with Attorney-General Akerman, he is sure Georgia will go Republican, but is doubtful about Texas. He is opposed to the recall of Minister Motley; regrets that it has been decided upon, and thinks there is no danger of a war growing out of the Alabama claims. He announces himself in favor of acting Commissioner Douglass for Commissioner of Internal Revenue; says he is a good, faithful and honest man, who understands the place, and is well suited for the position, and he thinks Pennsylvania is entitled to it.

This is published by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, Democratic, who asserts that these views and sentiments are very different from those of nearly all the prominent members of Wilson's party here, who admit that the Democrats have the inside track, and if they will only avoid dead issues and run none but good, honest men, who are not seriously obnoxious to their opponents, they must and will succeed in electing a majority to the Forty-third Congress, and also in electing a President in 1872. They are alarmed, and will not be much surprised in anything that may happen.

The Missouri *Democrat* thinks it important that the great immigration into that State, the majority of it being Republican, is an important element in political calculations. It figures that the voting strength of parties in the last election was 120,000 Republicans, (divided 65,000 for Brown and 55,000 for McClurg), and 43,000 Democrats. (divided about 38,000 for Brown and about 5,000 for McClurg). But the registered strength of parties was 130,000 Republicans and 73,000 Democrats, of whom 10,000 Republicans and 30,000 Democrats did not vote for Governor. It puts the number of rebels enfranchised at 33,000 at the most, and upon this basis figures a united Republican majority of 14,000 now, with an increase from immigration in 1872.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Cambridge, Mass., as the seat of Harvard College, has a peculiar claim upon public opinion, and the following resolution unanimously adopted at a recent meeting there deserves attention:

Resolved, That from profound conviction we repudiate and detest that corrupt and corrupting doctrine, of Democratic origin, which regards public offices as spoils; that we protest against its adoption by the Republican party, both because of its essential iniquity and because, if such a charge can be substantiated against the party, the virtue of the people will be sure to rise against it and expel it from power, with not unmerited disgrace, notwithstanding all its past service and glory.

Howe Sewing Machine,
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

There is said to be a large accumulation of nickel and copper cents in the postoffices throughout the country. In Louisville, for instance, the postmaster reports 100,000 of them. The whole number of such coin now held by the several postoffices will probably reach forty million cents, etc. As a means of getting rid of this mass of coin, a portion of which is now redeemable only in small sums, and some of which is not redeemable at all, it is proposed to authorize the several Assistant Treasurers to give receipts for the same, which may be used for making returns to the Postoffice Department.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, it would seem from the various reports, is "suspected" by the President because he would not make ou General Dent's warrant for certain lands near Carondolet, Missouri, without inserting the condition protecting the rights of innocent holders of adverse claims. He thinks he has done right and therefore will not resign though the President should ask him, but will remain and take the benefit of the tenure of office act, being confident that a majority of the Senate will support him in so doing. He intimates that certain Senators would not dare to vote against him, as he might, if they did, make public certain dishonorable transactions in which they were engaged.

Howe
Sewing Machine. tf*

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d*

Genuine
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

In case of the continuance of the war, it is said that the only country in Europe, that will be able to supply the foreign demand is Russia. But our own country has a greater superabundance of breadstuffs and other articles of food than Russia. To us the French particularly should look for supplies. The transportation is as cheap, if not cheaper, from America to France as from Russia. Indeed, the New York *Herald* thinks that during the winter season, at least, transportation to the German ports from America will cost as little as from the Baltic or by railroads from the interior of Russia. We throw out these hints to our provision merchants and shippers, and advise them to be looking to Europe for a market.

Lincoln Sells
Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Those Who Are Sick,
Or afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., P. O. Box 4,952, New York City.

To cure a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Great Rush.
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

WANTED—YOUNG MEN—ACTIVE, reliable Men wanted in every county of the United States to act as Agents for the Commonwealth Co-operative Company. Refer to M. M. Pomeroy, Editor of New York Democrat. Apply in person or by letter to L. N. CLARK, Secretary, 138 Chambers street, New York city.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM of 230 Acres, in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., four miles north of Smith's Ferry, C. & P. R. R., and bordering on the Island Run Oil Region. It is in a first class neighborhood of Presbyterians, and is convenient to Churches and Schools. Improvements are a large Frame House, Barn, Stable and other Outbuildings. Many of the fields contain Water, and convenient to the House and Orchard. It is well Timbered and is underlaid with a four foot vein of Coal. Terms made known on premises by heirs of HENRY FISHER'S Estate.

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR MIDDLETON'S National Oil Portraits: also, for the beautiful Chromos, "Christ Blessing Little Children," and "Asking a Blessing:" A Scene at the Breakfast Table of an American Farmer. They sell fast—touch good hearts. For Circular, with Key, address HOWE & MIDDLETON, 118 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. eow

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

NEW LIST OF HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. For sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate agents, opposite the Postoffice, and fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," giving size, amount, price, terms, condition, and all particulars. It will be sent *free* to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, as above.

FARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENTS, Glendale, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. 6½ Acres improved, on corner of two public roads. Good situation for suburban home, for country store, for laying out of lots. See Register.

FOR A MAN WHO SPEAKS GERMAN, Two-story Store 20 x 50, on lot 60x125, in a thriving German town in Ohio. Business averages now $20,600 per annum; can be easily doubled. See Register.

LUMBERING LAND ON CLARION RIVER. 1700 Acres Timber: enough to cleer 25,000,000 feet of Timber. First class Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting 15,000 to 20,000 feet a day. Inquire of Croft & Phillips.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENING.—Distillery, Flouring Mill, Country Store, selling $50,000 worth of goods annually: Saw Mill, six Houses, 86 Acres of Land underlaid with Coal, now open; Fire proof Warehouse, &c., &c. Over $10,000 a year is now being realized out of this Property, *and more can be made*. Ill health of the owner is his reason for selling. Will sell it as a whole or divide it to suit purchasers.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE in a flourishing town in Ohio, on line of Railroad, a manufacturing establishment, all in perfect order, with new machinery. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City Property.

FARM, 120 ACRES, Allegheny County, Pa. New Barn, good House, Fruit and Water. 16 miles from the city. Price $8 000

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM in Crawford County, Pa., 2 miles from Railroad, well improved and in a first class neighborhood. Will be sold at a bargain.

WOOLEN MILL, SAW MILL, DWELLING and 15 Acres. Rare opening to get into an established business.

SEVERAL COUNTRY STORES in different locations. Full descriptions in the "Register."

LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, 6th ward, Allegheny city. Will be sold at a great bargain, or leased for a term of years. See "Register."

SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES, one and a half miles from Saltsburg, a thriving town on West Penna. Railroad. Good Brick House of six rooms, bank barn, &c., &c.

CHEAP HOME—80 ACRE FARM, GRIST AND SAW MILL, in Washington county Ohio. The mills are almost new, good house and stable, good fruit and water.

100 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE FROM APOLLO, West Penna. Railroad, in Armstrong county. Comfortable buildings and a delightful location.

240 ACRES, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., VERY CHEAP, well suited for division—making two snug farms of 120 acres each, with improvements on each. Price for the whole only $3,000.

SNUG FARM OF 90 ACRES, 18 miles from the city 2½ miles from Hite's Station, West Pennsylvania Railroad. Good land, good fences, and good buildings and water. Terms easy.

SIX ACRES AND TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Delightful place to retire to; all the social advantages, good water, bracing air, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Will be sold as a whole, or divided.

HAZELWOOD BUILDING SITE, Lot 40 by 200. Delightful view.

CLIFF STREET RESIDENCE and Lot 60 by 145. Delightful location, good view of the three rivers, the two cities, and the surrounding country.

TO LUMBERMEN, CARPENTERS, OR PLANING MILL OPERATORS—For Sale—A Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, and 3 Acres, in the flourishing town of Freeport. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE for exchange for City Property. Brick and Frame House of 9 rooms, three minutes' walk from station. Lot 60 by 150 to a 20-foot street.

All of the above Property and many hundred more will be found, fully described, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register for the benefit of those who desire to buy or sell any kind of property, and will take pleasure in sending it free to all who request it, or it can be had without charge by calling at our Real Estate Rooms, in the Commercial Building opposite the Postoffice.

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer: it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
For sale by all Druggists.

COUGH NO MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by Druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.
For sale by all Druggists.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites. (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
For sale by all Druggists.

Address 619 State Street, Chicago.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City
RAILROAD COMPANY,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

Almost the entire line is completed and in successful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay to the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchasers free of charge.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
54 Pine street, New York.
TANNER & CO.,
d* 49 Wall street, New York.

OCTOBER, 1870.

OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADES,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern cities.

McFarland & Collins
71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
d* Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.